WHEN BERLIN FELL!

—See Inside

The Bombay Chronicle

SUNDAY EDITION

Founder: PHEROZESHAH MEHTA Editor: SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI

VOL. XXIX NO. 43 BOMBAY: OCTOBER 26, 1941 PRICE: TWO ANNAS

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

GLAMOUR

PLEASE

SIDELIGHTS ON THE WAR

A striking study of Marshal Petain as he ordered the photographer from the room during the "sell-out" meeting of the Council of Ministers in Vichy.

The King and Queen entertained members of the Royal Families and Heads of the Governments of the Allied Countries now in London, at Buckingham Palace.
Photo Shows: The Queen chatting to Dr. E. Benes, President of Czechoslovakia; also in the group are the King, Queen Wilhelmina of the Netherlands, Madame Benes, King Peter of Jugoslavia, King Haakon of Norway, and M. Raczkiewicz, President of Poland.

The staff of an American canteen presented for the use of Norwegian forces in England.

A squad of the British Home Guard practising street fighting to deal with an invader.

"CORPS FEMINA"—Free French women, acting as "Roof-Spotters" in London.

FROM STAR TO SOLDIER—James Stuart being sworn-in for military service.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 21 April, 2017

Post Box 322
Telegrams: "Chronicle".

Registered No. B. 1065
Telephone No. 22037

The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: OCTOBER 26, 1941

A GHOST COMES TO TOWN

Antonio De Mello De Castro Revisits Bombay After Three Centuries!

By G. N. ACHARYA

Straight out of the pages of history he walked up to me.

Bridging the gulf of three centuries, the great Viceroy of King John IV of Portugal, who, in the face of the definite treaty between his king and his royal son-in-law, the British king, Charles II, had quibbled and hoaxed the British and postponed the cession of Bombay for nearly two and a half years, came and stood near me with imploring looks. The statesman who had so clearly foreseen that "India will be lost the same day on which the English nation is settled in Bombay" now stood before me with an humble request, writ large in his gleaming eyes. ...

"Do you know me?" he asked.

"I know you, Antonio de Mello de Castro", I said. "I have heard much of you."

"And do you know Bombay very well."

"I do."

"Please, will you take me round Bombay, and show it to me," he implored.

Then And Now

"Are you mad, De Castro" said I. "Show you the whole of Bombay! It is impossible. Do you think that Bombay is still a series of swamps and mud flats, with paddy fields and palm groves and a few villages and fishermen's settlements dotting its coast, as it was in your days. No, no. It is a great city now. From Mahim where in your days may still have lain the ruins of Mahikawati, the ancient town built by the Rastrakuta king Bhimadeva, right away and inclusive of the two southern isles which in your day were peopled by deep sea-fishers; from the western promontory of the wooded hill of Malabar where stood the cleft rock known to the pilgrims of your days as 'Srigundi', to the flourishing docks in the East whose foundations were laid in later years by Lowji Nasarwanji Wadia, there stands now a solid phalanx of no less than 65,000 buildings. In the place of the bare 10,000 people who were spread over the seven villages and a few smaller settlements of your day, there now live in this city as many as a million and a half human souls."

"I know," interrupted De Castro. "I have heard that through a series of geographical, political and social transformations, the poor island which I knew has grown up to be a splendid and populous city. That is why I want to see it, the whole of it. Not only do I want to see this city from outside, but I want to go into the homes and hearths of its denizens and watch their lives, their sorrows and sufferings, their pain and travail, their pleasures and joys, their hopes and aspirations; I want to see them in the exultation of their desires fulfilled, their tasks achieved, I want to see them in their despair and despondency of frustrated wishes. I want to watch them at labour. I want to watch them in the monotony of their leisure and employment, I want to see the whole of the human drama, which every day is enacted in the thousands of homes and other resorts of the people of this city."

Rock of Regeneration

It was a tall order. But there was no resisting De Castro. Somehow I was carried away by his request and agreed to survey the city as a whole.

And so, in order first to give him a bird's eye-view of the whole city, I took him up the Malabar Hill. Going along the well kept roads, lined by the houses of the leisured rich, De Castro told me how the whole area was in his day a thickly wooded hill. As late as 1842 there were but four bungalows on Malabar Hill. But near the southern tip of the hill, about the place where now stands the Government House, were the ruins of the temple of Waluka-Iswara or the Sand God which had been put up by the Silahara Kings of Chaul between the eighth and twelfth century A.D. The present temple of Walukeshwar was yet to be built by Rama Kamati early in the 18th century. To this temple and to the cleft rock, known as 'Srigundi' or the rock of regeneration, a long line of pilgrims wended its way up the hill along a narrow flight of steps whose memory is retained to us in the Siri (Sidi or steps) Road.

It was reputed that even the great Shivaji who was a contemporary of De Castro, had come secretly and crawled through the rock-cleft, as it was considered to be very meritorious to do so.

And may be in the near future, the jungle path up the hill, once trod by devoted pilgrims' feet, will be spanned by a rattling, electric trolley-lift.

From the commanding position of the Malabar Hill, we looked down on the endless forest of buildings, packed close to each other and spreading far and away to the harbour and northward in a bend beyond our view. There stretched at our feet the heart of stirring and living commerce, the noise and bustle of a city in which beat the quick pulse of gain, and watching it we exchanged notes on what it was on that first day of February in 1665, when the British took possession of it and what it had grown up to be.

"Giri-Gaum"

The most important point of the island, then, De Castro told me, was a pretty, well-seated, but ill-fortified house, situated behind the present site of the Town Hall. About the house was a delicate garden, supposed to be the pleasantest in the land. To the south-west of this house and garden, was a certain area of open ground, and somewhere about the present site of the Elphinstone High School was a Franciscan Church. From here right away up to the foot of the Malabar Hill and the limits of the modern section of Mahalaxmi, was an almost unbroken line of cocoanut plantations, interspersed with paddy fields. Scattered among the palms were small villages, composed for the most part of rude, palm-roofed huts. Here and there might be seen a few better class dwellings, tiled and glazed with oyster cells, the property of the white men, across the seas, the Portuguese, who had acquired ownership of these lands.

To the south of the house, already mentioned, was the parish of Polo (the present Apollo Bunder) which contained a few huts and looked across an arm of the sea to the island of Colaba. To the north was a congeries of rude dwellings and a 'Mandovim' (a corruption of Mandvi) or Custom House. The modern Mandvi which to-day echoes the rumble of the bullock-carts and the shrill creaking of lorries, was lost in the voice of the waves which claimed the neighbourhood as the ocean's portion. Across a creek which separated it from the island of Bombaim was the hill of Dongri and next to it the great fishing village of Mach-gaon or Mazgaon. There was here a manor house and a Franciscan Church and a fairly prosperous township of Bhandaris and Kolis.

Still farther north was the village of Parel with yet another Franciscan Church. This Church was later converted to the use of the British Governors and still later came to be used as a plague hospital. Due west of Parel was the island of Vadali or Worli containing a small fort and hut settlement of the fisher folk. And farthest of all was Mahim where the Church of St. Michael, the first church to be built by the Portuguese, was the centre of Christian life.

But in three centuries the whole scene has been changed beyond recognition. "Let us go down and see things more closely" said De Castro. "Take me first to where the mountain village of Giri-Gaum stood."

Girgaum to-day is neither a mountain nor a village and the scenes and sounds of Girgaum made De Castro sick and dizzy. The 'hoot hoot' of the fast moving automobiles startled him; the rattle of trams and the roar of the trains distressed him. He was positively afraid of the huge double decker buses of which the B.E.S.T. is so proud. Those red-breasted monsters, hurtling along the highways, like temple cars in flight, struck terror into him. He

(Continued on page 29)

On Other Pages

	Pages.
Bombay's Water Supply	2
When Berlin Fell!	3
"My 30 Days In Hell"	4-5
Towards Brighter Cricket	6
Books And Authors	7
"More Precious Than Gold" (Short Story)	8
Children's Page	25
Women's Pages	26-27
Puzzles	28
The Last Page	32

1. Which great English poet wrote of 'the wealth of Ormus and of Ind"?
2. Who are Falanagists?
3. What is meant by (a) G. P. U., (b) G. P. O., (c) I. W. W., (d) I. L. O. and (e) S. A.
4. Can you name a film which recently proved a box-office hit in Bombay—but no one knows the names of its stars?
5. Why are Hollywood film stars prevented from receiving or seeing off their friends at the Hollywood railway station?

(Answers appear on the Last Page).

HOW BOMBAY GETS ITS WATER

There are four lakes which su pply water to the city, viz:, Tansa Lake, Vehar Lake, Tu si Lake and Powai Lake. The last named lake is the smallest lake having a capacity of only 1,200 million gallons when full. The water of this lake is not potable and, therefor., it is not used at all. The Tansa Lake has a capacity of 35,604 million gallons, Behar 9,120 million gallons, and Tulsi 2,294 million gallons.

The total cost on the construc tion of these lakes and laying of main pipe lines, etc., comes to about Rs. 10 crores.

By J. MACKWAN

One wonders if many citizens of Bombay when they open the water tap and get a full flow of water in the bucket or in their "handa" ever think as to the source of his supply! One wonders also how many citizens think of the condition of the Bombay city a hundred years ago in regard to the water supply! It will be interesting to know that, as far as a century ago, Bombay was dependent for its water supply upon shallow wells and tanks, within the island, in which men and animals bathed and dhobies washed clothes of their patrons. Many of the wells became almost drainage and consequently, in many cases, the people had to scoop up the semi-liquid mud at the bottom from which they squeezed a fluid which was little better than sewage. In those days there was no proper drainage and no system of conservancy. Water famines became frequent and severe cholera broke out very often for want of pure water The real pinch of water was felt in 1845 for the first time as the monsoon had failed. The situation was so bad that the Government of Bombay formed a committee consisting of Dr. Graham and Dr. Leith to submit their report within twenty-four hours showing how to meet the emergency. The two doctors recommended to the Government to secure some private wells and utilize the wells in Esplanade Maidan (which are now closed but still could be seen while passing along Cruickshank Road) only for human consumption and to stop giving water to the cattle from the Esplanade wells. But this suggestion did not solve the problem and the situation became so acute that the Court of Petty Sessions directed that in order to prevent wastage of water, tanks should be guarded by peons, that water should be brought from Elephanta or Salsette and, above all, they issued an order calling upon people not to drink more water than was good for them, that they should not spill more in the act of drinking than they could possibly help. The people were allowed to carry as much water from the wells or tanks as they chose but having got the water into their homes, they were to take great care of it.

Vehar Scheme

From 1845 to 1856 several schemes were suggested to the Government. One was to construct a reservoir at Trombay to hold 200 million gallons of water and to bring the same by iron pipes to Byculla. Another scheme was to impound rain water at Malabar Hill near Parsi Tower of Silence. The third scheme was designed by Captain (afterwards Colonel) Crawford to intercept the Vehar stream near Kurla by a pick-up-weir and then to pump the water to the city through iron pipes. In 1855 the Honourable Court of Directors approved of the Vehar scheme and one Mr. Conybeare was sent to England for the completion of the scheme. The construction of the Vehar Water Works Scheme was started in 1856 and was completed in 1860. The total capacity of the Vehar lake is 9,120 million gallons and it served the needs of the city for the time being. Both men and cattle had a free supply of water and the dhobies, of course, had their tanks to wash their clothes such as Gilder tank, Dhobi Talao, Gowalia Tank, and so forth.

But then the needs of the city increased as the population increased and in 1868 another source of supply for water was sought for and Mr. Russel Aitken, Executive Engineer of Bombay Municipality, submitted a scheme of Tulsi lake and on 18th April 1872 the work was commenced and completed in February 1879. On 15th March 1879 H. E. Sir Richard Temple, the Governor of Bombay opened the Tulsi Works and the city now began to get water from Vehar as well as from Tulsi lakes.

Tansa Lake

But within the next few years again water famine was experienced and now the Government as well as the engineers had to hunt out still another source of supply of water. In 1884 in spite of the water supply to the city from Vehar and Tulsi which was about 16 million gallons per day, the want was felt to be so acute that the Municipal Corporation through Sir Charles Ollivant, the Municipal Commissioner, requested the Government of Bombay to appoint a responsible officer to submit some plan for the augmentation of water supply. Fortunately, Major Hector Tulloch, R. E., Executive Engineer, Bombay Municipality, in anticipation of water famine in the city had prepared a scheme in 1872 which is now called Tansa Lake scheme. Mr J. W. B. Clerk, who was then in the P. W. D. of the Government of Bombay was deputed by the Government to submit his report on the Tansa scheme in February 1885. This was done and the construction of the Tansa dam was commenced in January 1836 and in November of the same year the construction of aqueduct from Tansa to Ghatkoper was begun. The works were completed in 1892 and were opened on the 31st March, 1892 by H. E. the Marquis of Lansdowne, Viceroy and Governor-General of India. Tansa lake is situated 8 miles from Atgaon Railway station on the G. I. P. Railway and 64 miles North East of Bombay. The lake is formed by throwing a masonry dam across the Tansa river, (from which the lake gets its name), which has its origin in the hills near Khardi. It has a gathering round of 52 1|2 square miles, including 6 square miles of lake surface.

Acute Shortage

But, in spite of the construction of the Tansa dam, the want of the city for adequate supply of water, remained as before. The city now received 35 million gallons of water per day, viz., 21 from Tansa, 10 from Behar and 4 from Tulsi, but the city developed to such an extent that water shortage was again keenly felt and complaints of short supply of water became too frequent. The Bombay Municipal Corporation, therefore, commenced the Tansa Duplication Works in 1912 which was completed in 1915. The opening ceremony of the Tansa Duplication Works was performed by H. E. Lord Willingdon, then Governor of Bombay. Soon after the duplication of Tansa main in 1915, the last war of 1914-18 and other factors caused a large increase in population and an increase in the use of water and it decided to provide means of increasing the daily supply from Tansa lake from 40 millions to 90 millions per day. This could be done only by raising the dam to its fullest capacity thereby increasing storage capacity of the lake to 35,600 million gallons. The dam as finally constructed to-day is 9,300 feet in length, its maximum height being 133 feet, width at the top 12.25 feet with 3 feet of free board. The south of the dam forms a waste weir 2,000 feet in length which is designed to pass a flood of 2.5 feet in height or 9.8 million gallons per minute, viz., about 13,250 million gallons per day.

The completion of these works, according to the design and under the direction of Mr. H. T. Trivess-Smith, Hydraulic Engineer, Bombay Municipality, has increased the available water supply from Tansa from 40 million gallons to 90 million gallons per day, and the available capacity from 29,041 to 35,600 million gallons. The works were completed during the time of Mr. (now Sir) H. B. Clayton, Municipal Commissioner, and were inaugurated by Her Excellency Lady Irwin on behalf of the Viceroy on 13th December 1927. Unfortunately, the Viceroy was down with malaria on that day and many of his official engagements were cancelled during his visit to the city at that time.

So far, the Tansa lake has overflowed every year except during 1929. It overflows about on an average of 45 days during the wet weather spilling over an average 660 million gallons per day for 45 days, viz., about 30,000 million gallons per year. In other words, the wastage by overflow is nearly as much as the full storage of the lake which is 35,600 million gallons. If this overflow is impounded, the city can be free from anxiety at least for one year, if the monsoon fails. Fortunately, this year in spite of deficiency of rain all throughout the country, Tansa lake overflowed twice and the storage of water is as much abundant as it could be expected. Of course, we have to make allowance for the losses on account of evaporation, absorption and leakage from the reservoirs and mains which come to about 22 million gallons per day.

But this is all about the water supply, what about the purity of the water? Do we get filtered or pure water? Soon after the Vehar and Tulsi lakes' water was released for the use of the city, there were numerous complaints that it contained a lot of vegetable matter. The Tulsi water, therefore, was filtered at Malabar Hill reservoir and the Vehar lake water at Bhandarwada Hill since 1884. The first sterilization of Tansa and Vehar waters was carried out in 1918 at Bhandup and Vehar by mixing them with Bleach Powder and was continued for a couple of years during the monsoons only. This was done as a result of violent cholera epidemic which raged in the Tansa and Vehar catchment areas.

Purification Of Water

In 1922-23 small chlorination plants came into existence at Ghatkoper consisting of Paterson Chloronome and Absorption Tower. In 1926 after the introduction of the Tansa Completion Scheme, it was felt necessary, that water must be made absolutely safe from pathogenic bacteria and the repeated outbursts of cholera in Karnatak and Konkan brought the crisis ahead and proposals to sterilize all the Tansa water were put forward. A Chlorinating Plant was installed at Powai to inject chlorine into 72" main pipes but due to the deteriorating effect of chlorine on the moving parts of the pumps, the Chlorination Plant did not work successfully. A Gravity Plant was, therefore, installed at Bhandup in 1927, which is till to-day the main source of chlorination for the Bombay water supply.

Water Wastage

Nearly a century has passed since the first project of water supply in the city was mooted, but even after a century the needs of the city have remained the same and looking to the complaints of the people pouring in every day for water, one feels that in spite of the expense of crores of rupees for the water works, the people feel that they should get more abundant supply of water although the Bombay Municipality thinks that they are giving enough as at the average every citizen gets more than fifty gallons per day for his requirements. The wastage of water is tremendous and if that is checked, people will have less cause to complain. There are cases where water taps are kept open day and night when people go up country for months. When they return then only the taps are closed. Then some people forget to close their taps at night thus allowing the water to run till they get up in the morning. Of course, the municipality is trying to prosecute the delinquents but such cases are rare as it is very difficult to detect without the co-operation of the citizens. So, this is the history of the water supply in the city which has taken nearly a century to complete and still there are huge schemes for augmenting the water supply but for want of funds, they are kept in abeyance.

IF OTHER REMEDIES FAILED

Read why THIS OINTMENT WILL SAVE YOU FROM THE TORTURE OF

PILES

Close collaboration between the medical specialist on the one hand and the pharmaceutical specialist on the other has resulted in the discovery of "Pilicon", the one Pile Ointment that penetrates to the root of the trouble. "Pilicon" contains 27 per cent. Adeps Lanae Anhyd, which, because of its affinity to the natural fat of the skin, is readily absorbed by the affected tissues. "Pilicon" is the quickest and surest remedy for internal and external piles. Rs. 2-4 for tube. Postage extra.

IMPORTANT.
In the treatment of Piles, constipation should be avoided at all costs. *Don't* use harsh laxatives. Take "Castophene" tablets or mineral waters.

From Saharanpur, J. H. M. writes: "I am glad to say your 'Pilicon' has done far better than any other remedy, over which I spent a lot and got no relief".

PILICON
PILE OINTMENT
Made by
W. B. Cartwright, Ltd. Leeds, England.
Sole Distributors:
Castophene Mfg. Co., Karachi.

Trial size sent post free on receipt of 3 annas postage stamps.

WHEN BERLIN FELL!

KEYS OF THE GERMAN CAPITAL ARE KEPT EVEN TO-DAY IN LENINGRAD

By Chatwood Hall

Kazan cathedral in Leningrad where the keys of Berlin have long been on display.

LENINGRAD, Russia.—Although you would look long and in vain for the slightest mention of it in fascist German sheets, the fact is that the keys of Berlin have long reposed in this Soviet city of Leningrad which hugs the Arctic circle.

They saw Berlin for the last time when the Russian army utterly defeated one of the "national heroes" of contemporary German fascism. Frederick the Great camped on Palace Square in Berlin, and brought back to Russia the keys of Frederick's capital city.

"National Industry"

Frederick the Great had begun the Seven Years War with aggressive and plundering aims worthy of present-day German fascism. His "lebensraum" drive began when he betrayed and attacked Saxony; and his further "expansionist" and aggressive plans included capture of Bohemia, Prague and neighbouring lands of other peoples.

At the beginning of this seven-year war of "expansion," Frederick and his Government called war a "national industry." This smells suspiciously like the present-day rulers of Germany, with Hitler as their prophet.

"Fifth Column"

But Frederick made one small miscalculation, even as Hitler has made a fatal error by attacking Soviet Russia. This miscalculation proved to be Frederick's undoing as Hitler's error will result in his downfall Frederick did not reckon with the courage bravery and patriotism of the Russian soldiers in his plans; and this oversight caused him not only the loss of the keys of Berlin, but also the loss of his own favourite hat on the field of battle!

In his preparations for this aggressive war Frederick used various underhand methods to achieve his "expansionist" aims. Feeling that the end justifies the means, he resorted to wide use of spies, bribes and other insidious "fifth column" means, even as those German fascists who consider him their "national hero" do to-day

"Der Tag"

But all of these machinations, which found some "takers" among corrupted Russians in high places, availed him nothing. Came one pretty day, a "Der Tag", as it were, in August, 1759. The Russian soldiers matched steel and soldiership with some of Frederick's very best troops at Kuners dorf. And when the smoke and clatter of that engagement had passed away with a brilliant victory for the Russian army, among the many trophies held by the Russian forces was—Frederick's hat! And, as a rule, hats are lost in flight!

Following this utter defeat of Frederick's supposedly "invincible Prussian army," and loss of his own chapeau, Frederick lamentedly wrote in a letter:

"Out of an army of 48,000 men, I have left only about 3,000. They all have run away, and I lose courage. I see no way out of the situation, and in order not to be a liar. I count all as being lost. Good-bye forever."

This last sentence was due, doubtlessly, to the fact that Frederick had serious thoughts of committing suicide.

When Berlin Fell

But all was not yet lost. Berlin remained. The Russian soldiers, true and devoted to their fatherland, laid siege to Berlin, which fell in October of the same year. This entry into Berlin is not to be attributed to the ability of the Russian High Command and Government but was a victory for the bravery and courage of the Russian soldiers.

The keys of Berlin, taken by the Russian army, were sent to Russia. They were placed in the Cathedral of Peter and Paul in the fortress of the same name, former dungeon into which political prisoners were thrown, including Lenin's brother, Alexander Ulyanov, Maxim Gorky and many others. They have long been on exhibition during recent years in the architecturally beautiful Kazan Cathedral which, by the way, was designed by a Russian self architect.

Hitler's Tactics

These keys of Berlin have had no claim to loneliness, for they have had as company and grim witness to the prowess and bravery of Russian soldiers the keys to Bremen, flags captured from the German mine corps, the flags of the 29th. and 47th. German infantry regiments, etc., captured in the same war.

In conclusion, it is interesting and timely to observe that Frederick the Great, in the early years of this aggressive war, used tactics which have been commonly adopetd by fascist Germany during the last few years. Frederick the Great was very much weaker than his combined opponents, but he used tactics of defeating them one by one in quick order. He achieved some successes in this respect, the same as fascist Germany has done for the past several years. But when Frederick's opponents united their forces, which were far superior to Frederick's, his doom was sealed and his reign of aggression and force brought to a halt.

Surrender of the keys of Berlin to the Russian army on Palace Square in Berlin.

"NEVER WANT TO SEE GERMANY AGAIN"

Says American-Born Wife Of German Ex-Diplomat

The American-born Countess Jeanee Berstorff, wife of the German Ambassador in the United States during the last war, has returned to New York from Lisbon determined to spend the rest of her life in her native land, cables the "Daily Mail" New York Correspondent.

The Countess said, "I never want to see Germany again. I am coming home to die. If I did not think Britain would win the war, I'd commit suicide".

KESARI'S
THREE GEMS
LODHRA
Uterine Tonic
CURES: Painful, irregular, excessive and scanty menstruation; Whites, Sterility, Hysteria, Rheumatism, Sleeplessness, Indigestion, Constipation, Cough, Asthma, Head-ache, Back-ache etc.
AMRITA
Blood Purifier & Tonic
CURES: Anaemia, Indigestion, Constipation, Brain-fag, Debility, Palpitation, Spermatorrhoea, Loss of memory, Sexual Debility, Dimness of vision, Dizzy head, Venereal and Skin diseases, etc.
ARKA
Ideal Fever Cure
CURES: All kinds of fevers including Influenza, Typhoid, Malaria, etc Also cures enlargement of Spleen and Liver.
Ask for literature
KESARI KUTEERAM, Ltd.
ROYAPETTAH, MADRAS.
Agents: P. M. Zaveri & Co., Princess Street, Bombay.

PART IV (Conclusion)

We follow the crumbling front and end up prisoners

By PETER MUIR

Head of Section One, American Field Service in France

(PHOTOGRAPHS BY THE AUTHOR AND THE AMERICAN FIELD SERVICE.)

THE dive bombing of the ravaging Stukas was far less terrifying, in my opinion, than the rain of death and destruction let loose by other bombers flying along so calmly five miles above and out of range of anti-aircraft guns. The Stukas at least gave you a thrill for your money, and it was all so fast and over so quickly. Then, too, you can yell satisfying curses at something that is not so far away. But the scream of hundreds of bombs coming down on you from such a height is the most horrible sensation I know. All you can do is lie on the ground and hope that one of them hasn't your number. There's not even any use or satisfaction in cursing.

Corbeil-Cerf was peaceful after Beauvais. And I enjoyed a room for the second time since leaving Paris. We were billeted in a fine old chateau, or to be more exact the Section was in the stables—as usual. My room, of which I was very proud because it actually had four walls, a floor and a door, luxuries to which I was no longer accustomed, had evidently been the domicile of one of the grooms or stable boys in happier times. There was also an electric light, and good cold running water down the steps just outside. We had never known the luxury of electricity in Beauvais, and for several days before we left the water mains had been cut by bombs.

Somehow or other the gods were with us and let us sleep until five the next morning, when a bomb dropped in a nearby field and nearly shook us out of bed. The ancient building quivered noticeably, but held its own under the force of the explosion.

The officer in charge decided that this was no place to leave his wounded. "A convoy of ten cars to leave at once for the Foch Hospital, near Paris, Lieutenant Muir." "Yes, Sir. Immediately."

Two hours later the second half of the Section was ordered to retreat, this time to Montmorancy across the Oise River. The Germans must be coming fast. From now on this sort of thing made my work particularly difficult. How to keep the Section together was a constant problem. We would arrive at one point, cars would be sent off on different details, and before their return the base would again be removed. There was only one solution. Someone must stay behind until all of these cars had come in to direct them to the new base. This job, naturally, fell to the Section Leader At Corbeil-Cerf I elected to wait alone. There was no use risking two people on a job that one could do equally as well. I was proud that every one of my men came individually and offered to remain with me, some of them insisting. I admit I felt lonely when they had gone.

However, the peasant family next door was still there, which cheered me some. I went over to talk to them and found that they were also preparing to leave. The father of the family asked me in for a glass of cider. He had fought four years in the last war and didn't want to be captured. The mother was weeping frankly. They had never left their farm before. It was everything they owned, and they knew no other world. They would have to leave their well kept fields and glossy cows and chickens. What else could they do? The Germans were coming. I suggested that the Germans might not hurt them and that they would be better off at home than on the highroad. They would not listen. The Germans had put such fear in them that they must go. After that I went back to the woods by the stable and left them to their feverish preparations.

Off to the south I could see planes fighting. They were too far away for me even to hear the machine-guns, and I could not tell whether it was friend or enemy that came hurtling to earth from a great height, leaving behind a streak of flame like a shooting star.

I opened a can of sardines, drew the cork from a bottle of red wine, cut myself a slice of army bread and settled down to eat. From where I sat, alone under the trees, I could not see the main road and from time to time walked out to look and assure myself that the trucks and tanks that I heard rumbling along were the retreating French army and not the Germans. Meanwhile the peasants had left and I was alone with my woods and chateau, with only the cows and chickens for company. I wondered who would feed them and care for them now.

Several times French soldiers came into the woods. Once they brought a comrade who had been hurt in a truck accident. I dressed his wounds as best I could, washing them with iodine and bandaging them. I gave him a shot of rum and he thanked me very much. Then two very badly wounded men were brought in. The word seemed to have gotten about that a hospital unit was there. I was the hospital unit, and knew practically nothing about medicine. These men had been wounded in their tank by Poles, their allies, who had mistaken them for Germans. One was practically dead and the other was crying hysterically. The idea of having been shot at by his own allies seemed more than he could stand. I did what I could for them, to ease their pains, which was little enough.

The afternoon dragged along ever so slowly. To change the monotony I walked down to the road. A Moroccan regiment was resting there and I spoke to a French captain, one of their officers. He was a regular of the colonial infantry, thin faced, blue eyed, hard, and intelligent. Were his men demoralized? Not at all. Of course, they didn't like retreating. Naturally they would turn around and go back to the attack if he called on them to do so. They asked nothing better. They had had nothing to eat for four days now, and ammunition was low, but that didn't matter. All they asked was to fight. Morale was excellent, but orders were to retreat and orders must be followed. They would hold on the other side of the Oise. The Germans would never get to Paris. I gave the captain what was left of my rations, hoping that he would eat it. He called a junior officer and ordered it turned over to the mess. From the corner of my eye, when he thought I wasn't looking, I saw him take up another notch in his belt. It was then that I realized it was not the front that had failed, it was the rear. Without food and ammunition the bravest men in the world cannot hold off a strong enemy.

The first two cars to arrive back came in at about two-thirty. I instructed them as to where they should go, and told them to turn any other cars back they might meet on the way. But I also asked them to get word up to me when all the cars were in. Otherwise it was impossible for me to know, and I hadn't the least desire to stay in my solitary retreat any longer than was absolutely necessary. The fast moving German columns couldn't be far away now.

Five o'clock showed on my watch. This was the hour I had set for myself to leave. And still there were eight cars unaccounted for. At a quarter past an ambulance drove into the court and pulled up in a literal cloud of dust. Hutchinson, his face wreathed in smiles as usual, got out. "Hello, Pete," he said. "Had a helluva time getting back. The Frenchies said the place had been taken and didn't want to let me pass." He laughed. "I just went by and said 'no compris'. All the cars are at Montmorancy. Let's get going." I named over the drivers that were out. "Well," he admitted, "I can't swear about Charley Curtis." We decided to wait until six, just to be sure about Charlie. We laughed, talked, killed the bottle of wine I had opened at lunch, and forgot about the Germans. Hutch has a contagious good humor, and although I am twenty years his senior I never feel downhearted in his company.

No sign of Curtis at six, so we started off. Hutch led in his ambulance and I followed in the staff car. He took me along at such a clip that I had a hard time keeping up. When the roads were crowded with troops and refugees we drove along sidewalks and out into the fields. If there was a traffic jam I got out with my whistle and made way for the ambulance, which I explained was full of very seriously wounded. Only once

● Women fleeing a bombed and burning French village, a scene all too familiar.

ORDERS FOR RETREAT

FRANCE IS DEFEATED!

did we get stuck and that was before Pontoise, where the last unblocked bridge across the Oise was located. German planes were bombing it and the traffic refused to budge. The planes missed it, however, and we were soon across and had located the Section. Curtis was there, as was every one else. That night we had a gala dinner to celebrate the reunion which in the morning no one was sure would ever take place. Both James and Fuller had tried to reach me, but had been turned back.

The following day was calm. Evidently the Germans were preparing their attack on the Oise River. Paris was only seven miles away, and I took the opportunity to slip in. I had friends who needed my help, and I was determined to give it to them. After all, I had been working for strangers, so now to help friends seemed only natural. They wanted to leave Paris in their car and head south before the advance, which now seemed inevitable. They had gasoline for only half the journey that they had to make, and I took them the balance. That night I spent as a guest in their apartment.

At five a. m. I was up and ready to leave for the Section. There was a pall over Paris so strange that it is impossible to describe. Sounds were muted, and a heavy blanket of acrid smelling smoke covered everything, making people cough constantly. It was difficult to breathe and your handkerchief was black if you used it. My first thought was that the French had put a sort of smoke screen over Paris to hide it from the enemy. Later I learned that it came from Rouen some hundred odd miles away. The Allies had set fire to one hundred and twenty million francs worth of gasoline stored there, to prevent the Germans from seizing it. I saw my friends leave and returned to Montmorancy.

I arrived just in time. Commandant Martene, under whose orders we were now serving, had sent for me. Ten cars would report immediately to the 16th Division, and ten to the 13th This thing I never liked to do as I preferred being with my men, when the order came to retreat that night. Here I was again caught with cars out. It would never do to have them return and find me gone. The officer in charge agreed that I should wait, and suggested that I keep an ambulance with me in case any more wounded came in. He also told me to take what I wanted from the excellent wine cellars, as the enemy would have them soon.

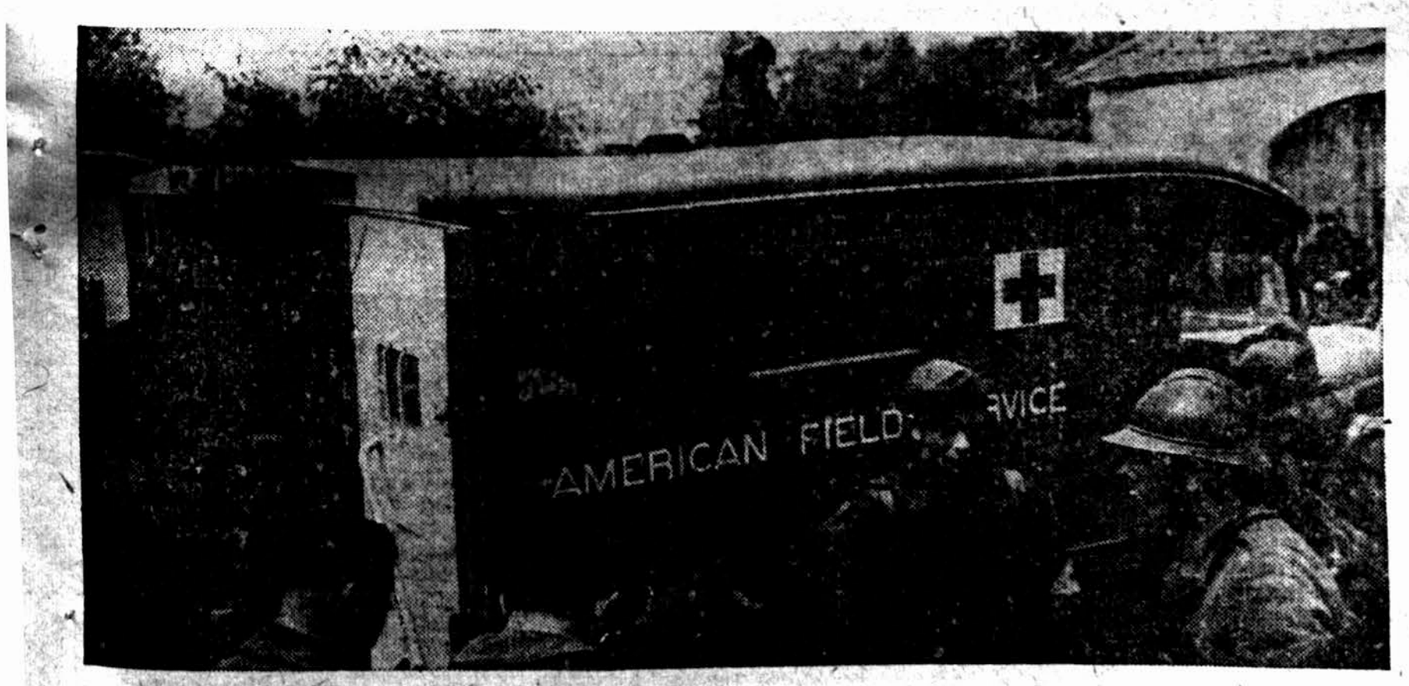
The big chateau was a weird and lonesome place with only de Belle and myself left in it. There were many semi-wild animals running loose about the grounds, and many stuffed ones on the walls. The Baron was probably a big game hunter. In one hall he had a full sized stuffed giraffe, which stared at us with glassy eyes, and many skins on the floor. Queer bird calls and artillery fire were the only sounds that came to us from outside.

For several hours we rummaged in the cellars, selecting only the very finest wines and champagnes from a very choice collection. We were quite hard on the magnums of Veuve Cliquot, vintage 1923.

In the morning there was no more artillery fire, only dead silence. A soldier came running down the road and stopped to tell us that the Germans had crossed the Oise. He had seen them. They had come to the bridge disguised as peasant refugees. When they got to the bridgehead they drew guns and killed the guards before they had time to blow up the bridge. We took the fellow in the ambulance and set off, but not before picking up three very old women who had asked for our protection.

Quigley was waiting with the gasoline truck at Houdan. The Germans had crossed the Seine and were coming that way. The Section had been ordered to Rambouillet. I took a refugee woman, her child and the family cat into the staff car and we once again moved in retreat. We seemed to be one hop ahead of the enemy most

● "The section was billetted in the stables, as usual." Le Clair Smith gets a haircut.



● "Mac's car was starting back when a shell dropped near a group of soldiers, and filled it...When the roads were crowded we drove in the fields at a furious clip."

service terminated, the Section was to rejoin him at Houdan, to the west of Paris.

Harold Willis and Lieutenant Couture took one half of the ambulances and left to find the 13th Division, while I took the other half to Bouffemont where the field hospital of the 16th was quartered in a sumptuous chateau, belonging to Baron E., a very wealthy Belgian who had been reported lost serving with the French.

In the early afternoon two cars were ordered to the first line dressing station near Ile-Adam. Herbert de Belle and McElwain were on call and I went up with them. The Germans were shelling pretty heavily from the other side of the Oise, and had killed and wounded a few soldiers. The young Frenchmen didn't seem to know how to take it, didn't seem to understand how easy it was to beat this sort of shelling. Instead of scattering, lying flat when they heard a shell coming, or digging in, they stood about in excited groups and talked. They must have been green troops, and showed surprise when a shell took heavy toll instead of possibly wounding one or two men. The old poilu of 1914-1918 would have known what to do. This was his kind of war, and it frankly seemed good to me to get back into it after the 1940 type that I had seen at Amiens and Beauvais. I can honestly say that I felt almost a kind of homesickness for the last war as I dropped time and again on my stomach to avoid flying shell fragments. After the terrible bombings this was child's play, and you could beat it every time if you knew how, unless there was a direct hit, of course.

There were not as many wounded as we had expected, and Mac's car was starting back empty when a shell dropped near a group of soldiers who were foolishly standing up, and filled it.

I was having dinner with the officers, some-

of the time. The speed with which they were advancing was appalling.

Rambouillet was being bombarded heavily when we arrived, and we waited in a forest on the outskirts. An ammunition truck burned on the roadside, almost blocking our way. Its load of shells exploded incessantly, and the driver and his assistant could be seen on the seat, charred, unrecognizable forms. When the explosions became less numerous I asked Quigley if he would risk going past with the gasoline. He would. It was a nasty moment and took plenty of courage, as he had to run off the road and a stray shell in one of the gas drums would have meant his end.

At Rambouillet we found that the Section had again moved, and in two days we were on the south bank of the Loire River, not far below Tours. There was talk that the French would stand here, but Petain's speech, asking for peace terms, on the morning of June 17th, put all hope out of our minds. Our beloved France was defeated.

The same morning that Petain spoke I took four cars to the north of the Loire for duty. There was still fighting, still work to be done. At lunch time I began to worry about them, and asked de Belle if he would cross the Loire with me on a scouting expedition.

We went over the bridge at Chaumont and turned to the right in the direction of Orleans, driving full speed ahead in my staff car. I was at the wheel, and it was going like the devil as it was filled with aeroplane gasoline from a deserted Royal Air Force dump. When we swung around a bend straight into the German machine and anti-tank guns it was too late to turn back.

"You are prisoners of war," the officer said.

On May 18th I had led my Section out of Paris to the front. And now, just a month later, on June 17th, I was a prisoner. My thirty days of war were at an end.

* * *

The war was over, as far as we were concerned, but not our troubles. We were taken in a heavily armed convoy, de Belle and I in side cars, at top speed in the direction of Paris. Outside of Etampes, after a great deal of questioning by high German officers, we were locked up in a concentration camp with thousands of French, colonial and Belgian prisoners.

Early next morning we started on foot, continuing in the direction of Paris. The column of khaki-clad soldiers must have been two miles long. I chatted in my best German, which was definitely on the rusty side, with one of the guards as we walked along. He was a Bavarian and inclined to be friendly. Offering me a cigarette, he asked, "And what do you think of our army?" "Too good," I replied, "far too good." This pleased him, and he laughed.

Days later and many miles away de Belle and I were wandering free from town to town, looking for the Section. A little German came up to me and saluted. He was smiling, and I recognized the Bavarian. "How did you escape?" was his first question. We had talked our way out of the prison column after he left, and saying that we were American doctors had gone as far as Paris in a German ambulance. The day after the Armistice I had talked a member of the High Command into giving me a pass to return to my outfit and we had started off. I did not explain all this to the guard, however. "We were allowed to go free," was all I said. "And what do you think of the German Army now?" His eyes laughed when I answered, "Too good, far too good."

(THE END.)

● At every stop, the ambulances were the center of interest for French youngsters.

Towards Livelier Cricket

THE SAMOAN ISLANDERS HAVE MATCHES BETWEEN "HUNDREDS" INSTEAD OF "ELEVENS"

Heretics have been heard to murmur that cricket is a dull game, but not even the worst of them could say this of the game as it is played in the Samoan islands of Manu'a. It was introduced, says Mr. Donald Sloan in "Polynesian Paradise" (Hale, 12s. 6d.), two or three generations ago by the crew of a British warship. The Samoans, seeing this strange game in progress, asked to be initiated into its mysteries. Unfortunately the warship sailed before they had fully mastered its niceties, and they were forced to make their own rules.

SEVEN HUNDRED A SIDE.

They decided, for instance, that it was beneath the dignity of the batsman to do his own running. He was therefore given four substitute runners. The four ran at the same time, thereby scoring four runs instead of one Next they decided that

it wasn't very sociable to limit such an interesting game to a mere team of eleven men. They had recently forsaken their inter-village wars and were in sore need of something else to take their place. This new game seemed to be just what they wanted if they handled it properly, so they removed the eleven-man limit and let every able-bodied made in the village play in the team. Seventy-five or a hundred men to a team is considered a fair size for an average village, while in some of their larger games . . . I have seen as many as seven hundred men playing on the field at one time.

The scores, says Mr. Sloan, "are gigantic. Three or four thousand points for each side is considered quite satisfactory for a nice quiet game.

THE DANCING CAPTAIN.

Naturally, with such large teams the field became congested and the players bored. To obviate this they

occupied their time by dancing. Four drummers wandered at random over the field, pounding out their rhythms for all they were worth. The captain of the team was selected not on his ability to play cricket but upon his ability to improvise new dance steps. He spent practically all his time out in the centre of the field, leading his team through an amazing routine of strange, swinging rhythms, danced to the pounding tempo of the drums At every fourth beat the entire team—with the sole exception of the bowler—clapped their hands with a resounding whack.

"The whole thing," says Mr. Sloan, "looked much more like a Hollywood musical extravaganza than a serious athletic contest." The winning team was allowed to punch and pummel the losers, and to impose on them a series of penalties—rather like the old game of forfeits on a grand scale—before the festivities ended in a dance.

CONVERSATION FOR FISH.

If cricket is taken seriously by the natives of Manu's so also is fishing. Mr. Sloan once accompanied some of them on an expedition for bonito, a fish about eighteen to twenty inches long and not unlike salmon. The fishermen set out in a fleet of forty canoes. After padding for several hours they came upon a school of bonito:—

An acre or more of water was alive with a seething, writhing welter of fish. Frantically they leapt into the air, trying to escape the maelstrom, only to find the air as dangerous as the water. Hundreds of huge sea birds—gonies, men-of-war, albatross and others as voracious—filled the air with their raucous, screaming cries as they darted in and snatched up the leaping fish, gobbling them on after another with appetites that seemed to be insatiable. More dangerous still were the swordfish, some of them nearly as large as our canoes, with murderous snouts longer than my leg.

The bait used to catch the bonitoka pearl-shell fishhook, without barb, shaped to look like a small silver fish—was so efficient that in a very short time the canoes were heavily laden

On the return journey, Mr. Sloan explains, the fishermen carried on a conversation for the benefit of the bonito, which are such sacred fish and are believed to be so intelligent that they can understand everything that is said about them. Therefore, if we fishermen ever hinted that we were catching all these fish to eat, the god of bonito would be very angered and would never allow his subjects to be caught by us again. So, in order to avoid his possible wrath, we openly spoke as if we had caught all these fish merely to take them home and turn them loose in a huge, mythical fishpond out behind the village. Here they would be safe from swordfish for evermore. Every day we would feed them the choices food, and never again would they be molested.

Only when the catch had been safely landed did the conversation become normal again.

VISITORS DISCOURAGED.

The three Manu'an islands, although they have belonged to the United States since 1900, have firmly resisted the advance of civilization, preferring to retain their old customs and to live as their ancestors did a hundred years or more ago. "Casual visitors are discouraged almost to the point of prohibition," and "ordinarily only those who come on official business or for scientific study are allowed to enter," but Mr. Sloan found the natives friendly and intelligent. He entered into their daily life and was so much respected that for a brief period he even acted as regent high chief in one of the villages. His book is a fascinating picture of what must seem to many of us an idyllic life—"John O'London's" Weekly.

Adrift In A Life-Boat For 3 Weeks

By A "Chronicle" Reporter

Adrift in a life boat for three weeks in the Atlantic, with eighty companions in distress, all battling against death every hour of the day and night, Jogindar Singh, a young student of dyes at Imperial Chemicals, Manchester, has managed to see his homeland again, after a life of adventure, planned for him, strangely enough by Hitler.

After a year and a half at Manchester, Jogindar boarded a steamer for India but was compelled by circumstances to see a part of the globe never included in his itinerary. A surface raider of Hitler came on the scene as Jogindar's boat was ploughing its way through the Atlantic and changed the destinies of practically every passenger aboard.

Unchartered Voyage

"It all looks like a dream to me now" said Jogindar "the ten minutes' ordeal of the passengers as shells exploded all around our ship; the continuous alarum which preceded the lowering of life boats; the sinking of our mammoth ship after we had huddled ourselves into the tiny boats and then the long, unchartered voyage"

Subsisting on a rationed diet of a cream cracker and two ounces of water per day, Jogindar and his eighty one companions fought against hunger and sleep as their boat, a mere speck in the vast expanse of water, glided along, sometimes with the help of oars and sometimes with a sail.

Survival Of The Fittest

"The strong—willed alone shall survive"—seemed to be the rule laid down by Providence for the eighty-two ship-wrecked souls. Many went mad by sleeplessness, starvation and worry. They cried incoherently for hours until they collapsed and suddenly turned dumb. That was their end; life ebbed away by inches after the collapse. There were many who suddenly jumped overboard and rung the curtain on a life of misery and uncertainty. Only thirty-nine out of a party of eighty-two managed to keep their

Mr. Jogindra Singh reading "The Star Bulletin" in a park at Honolulu.

body and soul together as their little boat touched the Brazilian coast.

Jogindar does not know what happened to his fellow passengers in the steamer who took to five life boats.

"My first reaction to the shelling of our steamer was not a pleasant one" said Jogindar "I was having a quiet breakfast as the first shell burst behind our boat. A sense of helplessness overpowered me. The passengers, however, had already been drilled to face with composure, the type of calamity that had overtaken us. We dispersed from the decks into our cabins as the first few shells crashed into the superstructure of our steamer and put the wireless apparatus out of order. Our guns retaliated but the raider proved the stronger because we were a mere passenger boat and our escort had left us a week before. After ten minutes, life boats were lowered and we were taken in. Shelling stopped as the raider drew nearer our ship. We had rowed barely three hundred yards when the raider reopened fire and sank the luxury ship which a little while ago, was the temporary abode of 480 souls.

In A Suicidal Mood

Jogindar said he was tempted at every stage during the first few days, while he drifted helplessly along, to jump overboard and end the chapter of suffering.

"But every time the thought of my homeland, my people saved me".

People in the boat were getting abnormal. They snarled at one another while food and water were being served Some had to be prevented from pouncing on their neighbour's quota of cream cracer and water. Throats were dry by every noon so that even the little cream cracker refused to go down. And after some days the two ounces of water per head had to be further rationed. But providence was kind. There were a few welcome showers. Jogindar said he wrenched his turban off the head and held it against the sky to "store up" as much rain water as possible.

The sleepless eyes sometimes played dirty tricks. They seemed to sight land very frequently in ether. But when the boat neared the Brazilian coast they made no mistake. Some of the passengers went mad after sighting land. They cried incoherently and jumped overboard but the water was shallow.

Living Skeletons

It looked like a party of Robinson Crusoes landed at a lonely spot on the Brazilian coast. There was no sign of human habitation anywhere near. Thirty living skeletons were scattered on the sands, unable to move their limbs. Their stomachs craved for food but there was no stamina to walk around in search of it. They ate green grass in copious quantities and slumbered under the canopy of the stars.

Gibberish of Brazilian seamen awakened them the next morning. The entire village in the neighbourhood had turned up to see "Indoos" with turbans. They brought fish and bread with them and invited the "Indoos" to the village. The nearest town was Sao Luiz where the police department had already got to know about the party of ship-wrecked Indians. An Inspector in impressive uniform came down with half the town and filled his diary with intimate details about each person.

Jogindar and his companions were admitted into a hospital at Sao Luiz. They were detained until the large sores on their legs caused by sea water were healed. The British Vice-Consul at Sao Luis arranged for a woollen suit for each and a berth in a Brazilian boat sailing for New York. It was three weeks before the party could board a B. I. boat at New York for India.

"I once thought my nerves would stand it no longer" said Jogindar, "But I am glad to see my homeland after an adventure which I had never planned".

LEPROSY AND LEUCODERMA

Acute or Chronic, Whatever extensive and however longstanding cured radically and permanently in four weeks. Complete satisfaction guaranteed. Particulars on request.

KAMALA WORKS,
(B/1), Panchpota, Bengal.

GANDHI ASTROLOGER

On family, love, profession, health, wealth, journeys, luck in lotteries, races, etc., lucky number, colour and days by monthly details, for 1 year Rs 3. Weekly Rs. 10. V P P As. 5 State birth details of sex age, writing time Hanuman Ashramam, Tirutani, S India.

"PUSHPA"

(Children's Paper)

This Children's paper in English with a small Hindi section (edited by Mrs. Hansa Mehta and Mrs. Krishna Hutheesing and published by Balkan-ji-Bari—The All-India Children's Association, "Gulistan," Khar-Bombay 21) has been doing good service to the boys and girls of this country by publishing material written by and for them. The current issue (Autumn Special Number) contains "Divali Greetings" by Hansa Mehta, "Autumn Song" by Sarojini Naidu, biographical notes on Mahatma Gandhi and Mrs. Annie Besant, and interesting articles on "An Elfin Tree", "Love Conquers Hatred," "A Night in the Woods," "Arabia and the Arabs", "Aeroplanes," "Planets", etc. The article on "Autographs" gives autographs of Rabindranath Tagore, Mahatma Gandhi, B. G. Kher, C. V. Raman, K. M. Munshi, Sarojini Naidu, R. P. Masani, S. A. Brelvi and other important personalities. The stories in the issue, "Promila's Paper Boat," "The Fountain of Life" and "The Miraculous Pitcher" are fascinating. It has also a number of poems, games, tricks, smiles and competitions, and is full of beautiful pictures. We strongly commend the paper to parents and teachers for the use of their children and students respectively. The annual subscription is Rs. 2 only (post free).

SHAKTI

ANANDA LAHARI (The Blissful Wave) of Shri Sankaracharya, with Translation and Commentary by SRI SWAMI SIVANANDA, with Preface and English Translation by Boris Sacharow. Published by the Sivananda Publication League, A. C. Mansion, P. 16G., Bentinck St., Calcutta. Pp. 105. Price Re. 1/8.

The book expounds the greatness of Shakti and the worship of Divine Motherhood, and contains imaginative and devotional poems in original Sanskrit which are given with their translation into English and a commentary thereon. Shakti is at the centre of the life of the universe, as well as the human body; it is the primal force of life that underlies all existence in the world. Ancient Indian Tantrikas made a scientific study of this life-force and discovered the method by which the Shakti concealed in the human body may be developed by self-effort and training, into the force of the world shakti. It is not given to all men to attain world-shakti, and it would be dangerous to seek to attain it. At the present time. "Ananda Lahari" can be useful as making available to the public in an attractive form, interesting information about the tenets of this form of Tantrik Worship.

N. H. P.

Try Degon's "EYE CURE" (Regd.) a guaranteed Specific for CATARACT and all other Eye-troubles. No risk. Thousands cured without operation. Safe. Sure. World-wide reputed and tested Success Guaranteed.

Price Rs 2/- Postage As -/10/-

KAMALA WORKS.

(B/4) Panchpota, Bengal.

Agent: Thomson & Taylor Ltd., Esplanade Road Fort, Bombay

3 Books FREE

Send us just one anna stamp to cover postage, and ask for FREE copies of (1) The Rational Way to Superb Manhood, By Dr Gambers (2) Physical Fitness for Marriage. (3) Children by Choice By Dr. Gambers. and when the post brings to your door all these copies post paid, see what a big return you get for your one anna

BRIJMOHAN & Co., BOMBAY. 5

Proletarian Writing!

Whatever difficulties the working-class writer has to struggle against—and they are very great—lack of encouragement from writers of the upper and middle classes is not one of them. The literary atmosphere at present is exceptionally favourable to the manual worker turned author. That, of course, is all to the good, but I sometimes wonder if there is not an element of inverted snobbery in the respect paid by some public school and university writers to the working-class boys (as they have been rather odiously called), writes Colophon in "John O'London's Weekly".

* * *

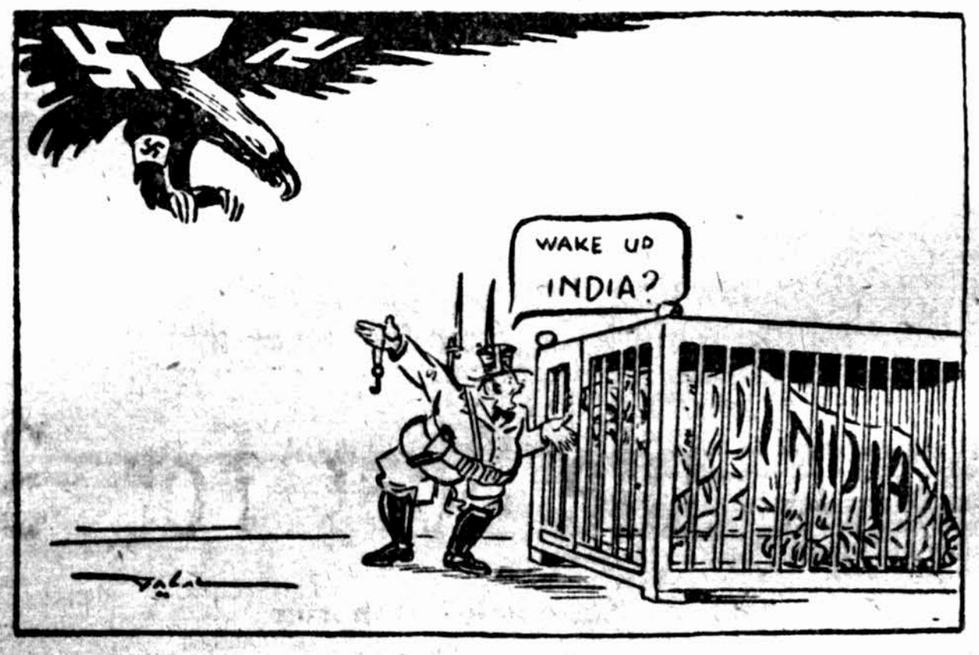
The awakening of a social conscience, the collapse of privilege, the appeal of communistic ideas to young intellectuals—all this may have something to do with the prevailing attitude towards writers of the proletariat. It is so marked that one is almost tempted to say that a writer who springs from the people stands to win quicker recognition than a writer of equal promise who has behind him the conventional background of leisure and culture. There are magazines which pay special attention to the work of proletarian writers. I have just seen one that advertises itself as "a magazine of people's writing", and takes pride in announcing that its contributors include a garage hand, a waiter, a commissionaire, a butcher, a newsvendor.

* * *

There is obviously a danger here that the value of a writer's work may be over-estimated because of the fact—which is really irrelevant—that he earns his living by manual labour or in some humble sphere. It is natural to make allowances for a writer's handicaps, but indulgence may be carried to a point at which it interferes with critical judgment. The circumstances in which literary work is produced do not matter, it is the result that counts.

* * *

Incidentally, Mr. B. L. Coombes, in an article contributed to the latest number of the war-time "New Writing" (Hogarth Press), makes the complaint that working-class authors offer too sombre a picture of their environment. "It seems," he writes, "that the struggle has made them grim and that their characters have either a perpetual snarl or a whine. That is not true to life, for even in the hardest conditions and heaviest work there is always humour flashing out."



Dalal's Cartoons

"RAJKIYA VYANGYACHITRE" (Political Cartoons) by D. D. Dalal. Published by the author at 15. Banam Hall Lane, Girgaum, Bombay 4. Price Rs. 3.

This is a collection of D. D. Dalal's cartoons that have appeared during the last few years in Marathi papers, principally in "Chitra".

Among the really promising young cartoonists in India, Dalal deserves a special place of honour though, unfortunately, his work hitherto is known only to readers of Marathi journals.

His drawings, though sometimes lacking the perfect finish of Low (or, nearer home, of Shanker), are yet characterised by vigour, imagination and a robust sense of humour. Sometimes he is truly marvellous as in the cartoon reproduced above—a parody on the Government's "Wake Up, India" poster which so eloquently sums up the attitude of the Congress and nationalist India towards the present war. The Indian lion 'is' awake and alive to the evil menace of the Nazi vulture but how can he defend himself unless John Bull unlocks the door of the cage?

It is unfortunate that several of these cartoons suffer from an anti-Congress and anti-Gandhi complex but they reflect the views of the papers which commissioned the cartoons rather than of the artist himself!

Each cartoon has a few lines of explanatory Marathi text, written by Mr. A. A. Kanekar, the well-known Marathi author and journalist.

The Food Of Billions

RICE. (Published by the All-India Village Industries' Association, Wardha. Price: Annas 8).

This modest volume of 80 pages printed on hand made paper and containing illustrations and diagrams is published at the low price of half a Rupee in order presumably, that its contents should be available to large numbers of the general public.

It is not intended to be a scientific treatise for the expert or the student of sociology and economics, though all these too would benefit by its perusal. The earlier portion of the book contains a summary of the dietetic aspects of rice as brought out during the course of the nutrition researches conducted over a series of years by the Nutrition Research Laboratories, Coonoor.

The appendices contain information regarding the nutritive value of various articles in common use among different sections of our population.

The second half of the book is an exposition of the viewpoint of the All-India Village Industries Association about the use of hand pounded rice. This problem is dealt with here in its economic and sociological aspects. The evil of unemployment caused by the setting up of rice mills is referred to and a case is made out for the elimination of this undesirable form of industrial development in our country.

Tax On Milled Rice

The text of legislation towards this end which undertaken in the Philippines is reproduced in an appendix. Cognate measures may be the levying of a tax on milled rice and the charging of a heavy license fee on rice mills. Such action, it is emphasised, has to be undertaken for the protection of the health of those large sections of our population for whom rice is the staple food.

Owing to the condition of intense poverty in which such sections of our population live it is not possible for them to supplement their consumption of cereals by articles which supply the deficiency caused by the use of polished rice. The State has to see that they obtain wholesome well-balanced food within the scanty means available to them which is possible only if they can manage to get the maximum nourishment out of their main article of diet on which they have to spend the bulk of their earnings.

V. L. M.

BOOKS AND THEIR AUTHORS

SOME GUJARATI BOOKS

AJAMPANI MADHURI, by "Swpanastha", Bombay, price Re. 1.

This is a collection of 106 poems, long and short—the shortest consisting of four lines—depicting the feelings of the writer to certain personal reactions to incidents in his life or the lives of others, scenes of nature, etc. In a very sensible and short foreward, he states that he lacks experience and, therefore, he could not have viewed all the versified topics in their proper perspective or, as he calls it, interrupted or connected viewpoint and, therefore, in his own opinion his verses would have only a momentary value and ephemeral life. This underestimate, however, is not justified. There are verses (e.g. No. 41, 60 and 64) which display very good concepts and thoughts. Their expression could have been made more simple and smooth flowing by use of simple words and less provincialism.

K.

HIMALAYANO PRAVASA, by D. B. Kalelkar, published by the Navjivan Prakashan Mandir, Ahmedabad, price Re. 1

"Travels in the Himalayas" by Kaka Kalelkar has run into a sixth edition. It is a fascinating account of travels from the pen of an indefatigable traveller, full of interesting anecdotes and personal items. He has studied his surroundings from the eye of a Hindu scholar and philosopher. The notes by Mr. Nagindas Parekh at the end make the text very clear. It may be noted that even now Kaka Kalelkar is moving about. He has corrected the proofs at Imphal, Manipur the home of the Manipur dance.

K.

MANJARI MALA, by Bhailal V. Bakshi, Ahmedabad, price As 12.

This book was published about three years ago and the 'Bombay Chronicle", as a rule, reviews recent and not old publications. It contains 17 short stories, some of them translated from English. The collection is a reprint of contributions to different journals. The subjects are both entertaining and instructive and the language simple. The story "Mohobat Vachche Meru" is very pathetic and also thought-provoking.

K.

OUR SHORT STORY

K. T. NARASIMHACHAR

More Precious Than Gold!

Who that has even once seen my grandfather can ever forget him? I remember him well. Often of an evening he would sit on the verandah of our house facing the street, chatting away till after dusk to his friends on whom age had laid a heavier hand Among them were all sorts of people brother lawyers, neighbours and mere acquaintance of that day, scoundrals and good men, all mixed up in a wonderful medley. Even as I write I can picture to myself the tall figure of my grandfather with his awakward limping gait, the effect of an attack of paralysis in the prime of his manhood. Not only had he survived that attack but his strength had continued unabated and for an old man of sixty, he was amazingly active.

He had one great hobby in his life, not a mere hobby exactly — it was something that was at once a passion with him and a source of unimaginable pleasure. In a word he was one of those visionaries who believe in alchemy. All his spare time and money were spent in the search for that wonderful substance that possesses the power to turn base metal into gold. It was the sole topic of their talks in their evening meetings. I would often go and stand slyly by the door listening to their conversation. Not that I was afraid of my grandfather or that he would forbid my going there. Rather, he would be so absorbed in his dreamy quest that even if I should have gone and sat on his lap, he would not have noticed my presence. And it was of one such occasion that I am relating the story.

* * *

It was a busy evening. My grandfather's chums and cronies were there in more than their usual strength, hot on the scent of their shadowy pursuit. Their discussion had reached its climax and my grandfather's eyes shone with a wild light, ecstatic with the feeling of coming fulfilment of his age—long dreams

"That can be got in no time" burst out Mr. B—., one of the company, striking his hearers almost dumb, "aye, I can get you cartloads of that creeper from the banks of the Cauvery. And you need go no further than my village to look for it!"

"I wonder" rejoined another looking at Mr. B—, "if that herb is really so precious, seeing that we can have so much of it for the mere picking!"

"You may be making a mistake, Mr. B—.," said a third, "from the creeper's resemblance to that mysterious herb. Well, there is no harm in trying it," he declared, "for truth is a mistress to be won after no little wooing!"

"If only we knew someone," put in a fourth member of that audience, "who had experimented with it,—"

"Ah, my friend," interrupted my grandfather wisely "that is not the way of seekers. It must be our privilege to plod along though our dreams may be trodden into dust, ours must be the courage of the man facing failure on the very verge of success, we must have the strength that does not faint or falter so long as our visions are unfulfilled!"

"But why all this doubt and despair" answered Mr. B—., "when I have proof positive? Only a few years ago I saw a Sadhu who actually turned a common rusty nail into pure gold,—and he told me the secret of it too?"

"What is it? What is it?" said more voices than one instantly interrupting Mr. B—.

"That creeper and nothing else!" answered Mr. B—. jubilantly "ah, how I wish I could bring that "bairagi" and convince you all!"

Even as he was speaking a saintly old man, silver-bearded and saffron-robbed, had joined the company though no one knew where he came from or how he had managed to slip into their midst without their knowledge. My grandfather rose instantly on seeing the holy man and made a respectable bow to him and so did the rest. The latter sat down amidst them saying "Jai Guru Dev," intent on sharing their conversation.

"God be praised!" continued Mr. B—., "for this is the same old sadhu I was speaking to you about even now."

"I too remember you well" answered the Sadhu smiling back at Mr. B—. in recognition, "though it is some years now, and you were then mad after making gold! 'He laughed and the others joined him.

"Aye, madder still with the passing of the years" replied Mr. B— "but the maddest amongst us all is our old friend here" he continued, pointing to my grandfather, "alchemy was the hobby of his youth and became a passion with him as he advanced in his years. God only knows whether it will turn out to be the solace of his old age, —or its sorrow!"

At this the ascetic smiled a knowing smile. He looked the strangest amidst that gathering of strange and ancient folks My grandfather who, I could see, was eager to converse with the holy man approached him and soon the two were in whispers. The others lapsed into silence, their curiosity stifled for a while, as they waited their leader's deliberations with the man, who, perhaps, would after all help to crown their patient endeavours with success.

* * *

To my grandfather the day next after the Sadhu's visit was the day of days in his life. He seemed to take a longer time over his 'puja' that morning but after that,—well, I cannot describe him in so many words! A feverish anxiety seemed to have overtaken him, he was busy limping away all over the house gathering earthern pots and crucibles, chemicals and herbs, faggots and-cakes and storing them promiscuously in the dark little room wherein he carried on his experiments in alchemy. And what a sight presented itself to the eye if one stepped into that rude laboratory! It was a small room, hardly eight feet by six, with a low tiled roof whose inside was covered with many an ancient cobweb. A scanty amount of light and air struggled into that chamber of mysteries through two small squares through two small square apurtured on two of the wlls and through the broken tiles in the roof, that seemed to be a very haven for spiders and squeaking rats and cockroaches, On the cow-dung smeared floor lay a number of earthern pots, big and small, in one corner while opposite to them were stacked a quantity of firewood and combustible cakes. To one of the walls were fixed two rough planks of wood bearing a number of bottles of all sizes containing chemicals in powder and crystal form, besides some bright-coloured liquids, mostly of green from pale to sea-green. In the middle of the room there were two or three crude earthern grates for the purpose of heating and near about lay some earthern trays, some broken and some whole, on some of which lay heaps of powder, ghastly red to an almost golden tinge, in various stages of chemical transformation. To us, children, it was a haunt of horrors but once in a way, when our grandfather went out for a while, we would make bold to hastily peep into its dark depths, and its mystery became more unfathomable to us the more often we tried to steal its secret. But I think no miser guarded his treasure-house with more vigilant eye than did my grand-father his store of death-dealing herbs and evil, malodorous chemicals, lying scattered all over that room!

I saw no more of my grandfather that afternoon. He had shut himself up in his sanctum soon after dinner. From the noxious vapours that emanated from that room and filled our lungs with their poison, we at home could gather that he was in the midst of his awful attempts at becoming a Midas in a moment.

* * *

That evening I was playing marbles with my friends in front of our neighbour's house, when our play was interrupted by a loud shriek coming from the direction of my house, immediately followed by wailing. Soon after my mother came out crying to look for my grandfather and I could realise that all my people had burst into wild lamentation. I rushed into the house and found them all gathered about that room of rooms—my grandfather's laboratory. I crept in amidst them and could with difficulty comprehend a little of all that confusion. I saw my uncle, lying stretched on my grandfather's lap to all appearances dead. My grandmother's grief knew no bounds but my grandfather was busy sprinkling water on his son's forehead and feeling his pulse. The womenfolk, of course, did nothing but cry and we children, followed their example. A horrible stench was still coming out of that room. Someone went in and kicked those crucibles and earthern pots into a corner but not without catching the attention of the old man.

"Oh God!" he cried out "my son! my son"

Soon I gathered what had happened. My grandfather, who would never allow any of us children into that secret chamber, made an exception in favour of my uncle who was his youngest and his favourite child. That day he had set the boy to watch over some solution as it was boiling and had gone out for a while. It was some new drug the 'bairagi' had suggested and was then being experimented with. Whether through some mistake or want of proper directions from the mendicant, the experiment had ended almost fatally, and his darling son was the sacrifice the old man had almost unconsciously offered on the altar of his pet pursuit! The boy had sat watching. But soon after, overcome by the strong fumes of the poisonous vapour emanating from the liquid on the fire, he had swooned after shrieking out wildly. My grandfather had just then gone out to speak of his coming achievement to his friends, when his jubilant narrative was broken by my mother's cry, as she came out in search of him.

The women merely continued weeping and mingled their tears with that of the children. In a few minutes all the neighbours had gathered in our house and were adding to the confusion of that scene of sorrow and despair

(Continued on page 29)

"But", he said, "What will you give me in return?"

"Anything, holy man", mumbled my grandfather.

"It is nothing that will profit me" said the Sadhu, "Only your promise never again to....."

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED

Established 1895

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	Rs.	1,00,00,000
CAPITAL ISSUED & SUBSCRIBED	Rs.	50,00,000
CAPITAL PAID UP	Rs.	31,47,563
RESERVE FUND	Rs.	15,48,032
WORKING CAPITAL AS ON 30-6-41	Rs.	9,84,59,440

HEAD OFFICE:— 47, THE MALL, LAHORE.

CHAIRMAN:— R. B. DEWAN BADRI DASS.

Branches all over the Punjab and all important commercial towns of India.

Agencies:—Ahmedabad, Rangoon, London, New York, Kobe.

Banking business of all descriptions including foreign exchange transacted at most favourable rates. For rules and other terms of business apply to the Manager, Head Office or Branches.

B. L. TANDON, Manager, Bombay Branch.

YODH RAJ, Secretary.

Dr. Patterson's

FEMALE PILLS

(OAKAY Brand)

Since 1910, these pills have been successfully used in England and Europe by millions of women for menstrual IRREGULARITIES and DELAYS and for RE-STARTING ABSENT PERIODS. Safe, effective and quick in action they give results in 3 to 7 days.

Sold in three strengths at Rs. 2-12, Rs. 4-8 and Rs. 6 per bottle. The last strength is for obstinate cases and is most effective. See that you get "OAKAY" Brand pills.

Available at all leading chemists or direct (postage free) from GAMBERS AND SON LTD., Bombay 5.

Literature sent postfree

ART NOTES AND COMMENTS:

Art Not A Pageantry

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN ART AND LITERATURE—NOT DIVORCED IN ANCIENT INDIA—LITERATURE PRODUCED CODES AND MATERIAL—WILDLY DIVERGENT TO-DAY—ART IN LITERARY CONFERENCES—SIR C. P. RAMASWAMY AIYAR AND MR. JHA ON ART—UNITY OF INDIA THROUGH MUSIC—DESIGNS INFLUENCE SALE OF ARTICLES—GUJARAT ART-EXHIBITION.

By D. G. VYAS

The purpose of literature and art is unfoldment of beauty and, therefore, generation of delight, affirmed Mr. A. F. Khabardar in his presidential address at the fourteenth session of the Gujarati Literary Conference which was recently held at Andheri. Literature and art are not only one in their ends but also in their origin. Mr. Khabardar's hypothesis of their origin from the temple—from religion—was quite rational and convincing.

Common Focus

Literature and art spring from a common source, but they proceed on divergent lines to converge to a common focus—the human life. It is behind and beyond their diverse mediums of expression that the trained eyes can perceive their basic unity and ultimate reunion. They both would fail to achieve their objective if they are totally divorced from each other during their transit to their common destination.

A retrospective survey of the cultural history of India will shed sufficient light on the question of interconnections which existed between art and literature and of their inter-dependence on each other for the sake of their appeal and approach to the people. Literature had nurtured art and had stimulated it to blossom. It had evolved the basic principles and codes of the different arts and compiled into special treatises whose authority has remained unchallenged through the long vistas of India's political and religious history.

Some of such art-treatises are still extant, but they are studied by a few litterateurs and fewer artists because Sanskrit — their chief linguistic medium—has been dislodged from its high pedestal by English. And no concerted efforts are made to interpret the available works in the current language for guidance to the artists as well as to the litterateurs.

Mixed Classical Works

The emphasis laid by Poet Khabardar on the necessity of producing authentic literature on the various fine arts was a refreshing note of his address. The literary world of India has not yet developed the intellectual resources which are requisite for creating new and original art-treatises which can replace or stand comparison with the classical works.

It was surprising why the Poet should have made no mention of the classical art-literature and urged its interpretation in the current languages. On the contrary, we pleaded for translations of the English works without uttering a word of caution against the danger of importing, the isms, and ideologies of the Western art-world which would happen to be repugnant to the spirit and traditions of Indian arts.

Close Collaboration

Literature, in ancient India, did not stop with its law-giving functions, but had supplied literary material to art in an unending stream. Art, in return, had given a concrete and crystal shape to literature. Both had functioned hand-in-glove to achieve their ultimate but common objective. India was fully alive to the dangers of segregating art and literature at the opposite poles of her intellectual world.

The Ramayana, Mahabharata and Bhagavata, to cite a few examples, have proved, through ages, to be the inexhaustible sources of supply of thematic material to the painter, sculptor, musician, dancer and dramatist. In other words, the exponents of various fine arts appear to have made an irrevocable pact to immortalise Valmiki and Vyasa. The mythological episodes, legends and anecdotes peculiar to the different religions and sects have been repeatedly reflected in paint, stone, musical melodies, stage-productions or dance-movements.

The images of Buddha, Trimurti, Nataraja, Ajanta-Frescoes and the Kailas-sculptures are the superfine products of close collaboration between literature and art. Some of the symbols of the abstract notions about nature's phenomena and cosmic mysteries as well as architectural plans conceived and recorded by the litterateurs professing different religious affiliations world over have contributed, in small degree, towards determining the final and finished designs of the chaityas, temples, churches and mosques.

Art Not A Tamasha

The vital link, which existed between literature and art, has now almost disappeared. Consequently they are steering clear of each other and are drifting in the directions which are wildly divergent from life—their focal point. They have also lost their common source of inspiration and have not been able to secure another instead, because the socio-political religion, which is gaining ascendency, has, so far failed to centralise art and literature and furnish them a fresh and firm anchorage.

Enlightenment, encirclement and elevation constitute the three-fold aim of art and literature. Life needs both of them and should be approached by them concurrently and conjointly. In spite of Poet Khabardar's appreciation of the volumes and purpose of art, it was difficult to understand the logic of his address when he referred to an art-exhibition or a dramatic performance as a "tamasha".

Art should never be looked upon as a pageantry or superfluity. For an approach to the masses art should be ahead of literature. Art, if correlated to literature, widens the scope of its dissemination. An art-exhibition or a dramatic performance should be an integral part and not a side-show, as it is today, of a literary conference. The literary world ought to realise the enormous potentialities of art to reinforce the appeal of literature and to equip the artist with requisite art-literature for his guidance and with sufficient material for his thematic selections.

Able Advocacy

"Another aspect of education which has been neglected in this country and the importance of which must be recognised", were the words in which Dr. Amarnath Jha, referred to art-education, in his presidential address at the All-India Educational Conference which met at Shrinagar on September 25. Dr. Jha defined the three aspects of art-education such as education of the artists, of the art-teachers and of the public in art-appreciation, and advocated establishment of arts and crafts schools, art-galleries and museums as educational auxiliaries.

Sir C. P. Ramaswami Aiyer very nearly echoed Dr. Jha's opinion when he referred in his Convocation Address to the graduates of the Travancore University on October 18, to the art-galleries, museums and music-academics as "what should not be regarded as extraneous to a University." Art is not yet nearer to education than physical or military training is, because there is no organised movement to achieve the object which scholars like Dr. Jha and Sir C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar have in view.

Mr. S. V. Vijayaraghavachariar strightly inquired in his address at a music-conference recently held at Chidambaram "if physical education is given prominence at the present day, why the study and appreciation of music should not be given equal prominence." Nation-wide art appreciation is the immediate need and an unsolved educational problem of India. It will not be achieved unless art is recognised as a subject and medium of education and is integrated in the educational system from its primary to academic stage.

Unity Through Music

While speaking at the Founder's Day celebrations of the Annamalai University on September 27 the Rt. Hon. Dr. M. R. Jayakar paid a deserving tribute to music for its intrinsic cultural and unifying capacity, when he said, "There is no better way to realise the unity of India than through music." The State continues to be indifferent to the aspirations of the people for official recognition of music and to the necessity of organising its study and dissemination on a systematic basis.

It is to be regretted that politically united India should be musically disunited. No attempts are made to bring the North and South Indian schools of music nearer each other and to foster popular appreciation of them beyond their respective frontiers. Obviously the educational machinery which eschews art in general, is solely responsible for the scanty and superficial interest of the people in art and especially music.

There are several music-circles and art-societies in a city like Bombay, but they are looking forward to the dawn of an auspicious day on which the University of Bombay will throw its doors open to music. But do they know that the University has already accepted a proposal to institute a diploma course in music? If they know it, why should they not make a united effort to force the hands of the university authorities to translate the proposal into action without any further waste of time?

Importance Of Designs

In an interesting article on "Intelligent Buying" which appeared in the "Bombay Chronicle" of September 26 Mr. J. S. Kumarappa had discussed four points which the buyers should take into consideration while making their purchases. An additional point which weighs with some buyers and influences the sale of a finished product especially of the artistic variety is its design. The designs of the Indian artistic wares are original and distinctive.

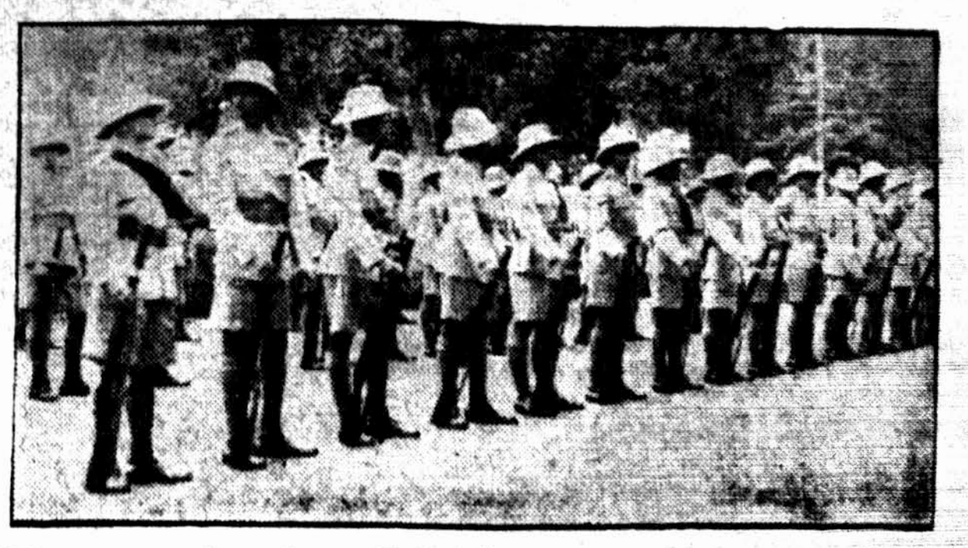
A propaganda to bring home to the buyers the need to buy Indian designs for Indian homes and a movement for the development of the designs on their traditional lines will not fail to stimulate sale of the artistic cottage products even in face of foreign competition. The protagonists of the cottage-industries movement, whose outlook is obviously utilitarian, should no longer remain oblivious to the important problem of the designs.

Interesting Exhibition

The Gujarat Art Exhibition which was organised by the Bombay Field Club at Madhavbag between 9th and 14th October was in the sequence of the cultural programmes sponsored by the Club. Mr. Jekisondas Vakharia—a prominent businessman and art-lover—who opened it made an interesting speech in which he stressed the cultural values of art-exhibitions and referred to the contributions made by Gujarat to the art of India. The exhibition provided a good opportunity to the observer to estimate, in a single exhibition, the distinctive art-traditions of Gujarat and also the achievements of its contemporary painters and sculptors.

"MOTHER AND CHILD"

(A portrait by Mr. V. R. Rao)



Military stationed at Golpitha to prevent any fresh disturbance.

Our Tabulated Adlets

1 Anna Per Word
Minimum Re. 1

CHHOTA CHHOTA ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these Columns on cash payment only and are charged at the rate of **ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Numericals (up to 10 figures) and Abbreviations are to be counted as complete words.**

SPECIAL REDUCTION in our scheduled rate of one anna per word will be allowed until further notice at the rate of 25 p.c. on all CASH PAYMENTS provided the same Adlet is to appear for three times or more in a week. The complete week to be calculated from Monday to Sunday.

STILL ONE MORE FACILITY is offered to our Adletisers. Tabulated Adlets that appear in the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE", if repeated the same evening in the "BOMBAY SENTINEL" will be charged for the "SENTINEL" at half-anna per word per insertion without any further reduction whatsoever.

ADLETS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words —Box No. (——), "The Bombay Chronicle,"—must be paid for. The management reserves the right to revise any Adlet or refuse publication without assigning any reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPE WRITTEN Adlets will ensure correct insertion. No responsibility for any mistake, oversight, misprint, etc., will be accepted by the Management. Replies to the Adlets should be sent for often to avoid heavy congestion at our office.

TO BE LET

Airy modern style Blocks, Double Rooms, Single Rooms, Garages, Shops. Suitable rent. Apply J. K. Building, Gamdevi. Phone 42228. (15160)

MAKE MONEY IN RACING

Sohoni's Confidential Race Tips. Write for particulars promising absolute Secrecy, Sohoni Post Box 12, Poona 2. (15260)

140. EDUCATIONAL ADLETS

U. P. Poultry Association, Lucknow. Training:—Poultry training classes commence from 15th of November, 1941. Apply to the Secretary. (6349)

191. MEDICAL ADLETS

Throw away glasses—Bring normal vision to your eyes through nature's own treatment. Cure of all eye troubles without operation or glasses. Dr. Narulal's Pioneer Eye Clinic. 12-Temple Road, Lahore. (15195)

Isis turns grey hair black from the roots permanently. Prepared from an ancient Egyptian formula Re. 1|12|- per Phial. Agents:—Kemp & Co., Charni Road, Bombay. (15250)

Indian Papers Must Have Say On Future Of Reuters

"Statesman" On Collective Negotiations For Interest In Associated Press

BOMBAY, Oct. 24.

Wednesday's debate in the House of Commons on the future of Reuters has been featured prominently by newspapers all over India, and all, with the exception of the "Madras Mail", welcome Mr. Clement Davies' move.

"The future of Reuters", declares the "Statesman", editorially, "is of vast concern to newspaper readers throughout the world."

The paper adds: "It is natural that newspapers should wish to give general direction to the news agencies which serve them, for newspapers purchase the services and are the best judges of their readers' requirements", and as such the action of the Newspaper Proprietors' Association which represent the most important papers in England is not surprising".

"What complicates the matter" proceeds the paper "is what the N. P. A., may well have overlooked (like Mr. Brendon Bracken —we attribute no evil intent) was that incidentally this gives it control of the Foreign Services on which newspapers Overseas rely. Reuter has different services to suit the needs of different countries, and if newspapers are to control these it would seem to be the newspapers which use the services. Moreover the Associated Press of India which provides an important internal news service for this country, is also owned by Reuter and would change hands in the transaction.

Newspapers in this country some time ago had tentative collective negotiations with Reuter for the purchase of an interest in the Associated Press of India and also of Reuter's Eastern Services.

These negotiations were suspended owing to the war, and while newspaper organisations in this country do not always express themselves satisfied with the present arrangements, their continuance for the present is preferable to the proposed change".

"We Protest"

"Amrita Bazar" Opposes Reuter Deal Proposal

CALCUTTA, Oct. 25.

Commenting on Reuter's debate in the House of Commons the "Amrita Bazar Patrika" lends its supports to the protest cabled to the Minister of Information by Mr. Arthur Moore and says, "If the proposed deal is effected, the Associated Press of India which is owned by Reuter's and supplies Indian news to Indian newspapers and the All-India Radio, will automatically pass on to the control of the London Newspaper Proprietors' Association.

Indian newspapers which pay for Reuter's and A. P. news services cannot but enter their emphatic protest against Reuter's and its subsidiary news agencies being controlled and dominated by a group of London newspapers.

Did the N. P. A. care to take into consideration the reaction their move was likely to have?"

Hobson's Choice.

The "Hindustan Standard" says, "We all know the way in which Indian news or views are treated by London. The P. A. or the N. P. A.—this is a Hobson's choice for India.

We, therefore, are in favour of the proposal to establish controlling agencies in the empire countries, including India, who would control their own supply of news, and so far as the Indian agency will be concerned, Indian newspapers should have a predominant interest in it.

Only this would make this service universally accepted throughout this country."—A. P.

Indian Papers Must Have Say

LAHORE, Oct. 24.

Endorsing Mr. Arthur Moore's suggestion, the "Civil and Military Gazette" Lahore urges that before the financial fate of Reuters is sealed it is desirable in the interests of Indian Press and Empire Press as a whole to ensure that conditions are not created which may even remotely cause the suspicion that the London Newspaper Proprietors' Association directly or indirectly dictates the policy behind news supplied by Reuters or its subsidiary organisations.—A. P.

RECORD NUMBER OF BOOKS PUBLISHED

Standard Works In English Translated

(From Our Correspondent.)

HYDERABAD, (By Mail)

Those who are still under the impression that this state still runs in the old-world backwardness, orthodoxy and darkness will be surprised to hear of the progress made in the state in purely literary output during the last year through the efforts of the Government and private agency.

During the year that has just concluded no less than 700 new books, many of them standard works on various subjects were published in the State.

This figure strikes one as remarkable when it is remembered that during the preceding two years the output was 247 and 127 respectively. Some of the books were translations of standard works on various subjects in English, Arabic and Persian carried out by the Translation Department of the Osmania University.

A number of other books were absolutely original by scholars who were financed by the State.

Among these 700 books textbooks topped the list with a total of 87, while works of Muslim theology and mataphysics numbered 63 poetry 30, ethics 24, biography 21, medicine 20, dramas 18, history 16, fiction 14, political science 10, geometry 5, agriculture 4, philosophy 3, astronomy 2 and physchology, economics, hygiene, physical culture, music lexicography one each.

The distribution of books according to languages was as follows:—Urdu 484, Telugu, 46, Marathi 29, English and Hindi 21 each, Kanarese 17, Arabic 15, Persian 7.

Apart from the above the Government Central Press published 45 Urdu and 87 English books during the same period, including seven on hygiene, three on agriculture and political science each and one each on mieralogy and Engineering.

Bengal Contingent For League Council Meeting

CALCUTTA, Oct. 24.

A strong contingent of about 40 members of the Council of the All-India Muslim League from Bengal left to-day for New Delhi to attend the ensuing meeting of the Council.

Those who left included the Hon. Mr. A. K. Fazlul Huq, Premier, the Hon. Khwaja Sir Nazimuddin, the Hon. Mr. H. S. Suhrawardy, the Hon. Mr. Tamizuddin Khan and the Hon. the Nawab of Dacca, Ministers, and Mr. Shahabuddin, Chief Government Whip.—United Press.

"Hindu" Supports Arthur Moore's Demand

MADRAS, Oct. 24.

The 'Hindu' says:—"If as has been suggested in the debate it is proposed to change the character of Reuters as a private firm in certain important aspects of its working it is only that Dominion and Indian Press should have a voice equally with the British Press be it national or provincial".

The paper strongly supports Mr. Arthur Moore's suggestion and adds: "Irrespective of ownership the overseas press should be provided with effective representation in the actual working of a news agency like Reuters more particularly in the compilation of the news service".

NATIONAL LEAGUE CONTEMPLATES NEW CONSTITUTION

Manifesto To Follow Working Committee Meeting

LUCKNOW, Oct. 25.

The question of release of political prisoners, and a resolution, sponsored by Dr. Rao Raja Shyam Behari Misra, urging the Government to set up a representative committee of Indian premiers, past and present, representatives of important political organisations, ruling princes and special interests to draft a constitution for India are on the agenda of the Working Committee of the National League of Hindustan which meets at New Delhi on October 28 under its new president Mr. Jamnadas Mehta.

Mr. Mehta will address the Working Committee on the first day after which, it is learnt, a manifesto calling upon the people to strengthen the ranks of the league and clearly defining the policy of the league will be issued.—A. P.

TRAINING CONVICTS TO EARN HONESTLY

Handicrafts & Printing Press For Bangalore Jail

BANGALORE, Oct. 24.

In order that prisoners in jails might be enabled to earn their living by honest means after their release, training in cottage industries like pottery, smithy, kambli making, weaving, carpentry, rattan and basket work, tailoring, shoe making, manufacture of woollen carpet and gunnies, dyeing and printing, is given to prisoners in the Bangalore Central Jail.

A new order has now been passed by the Mysore Government sanctioning the establishment of a printing press in the Central Jail, Bangalore. The necessary machinery and other equipment have been sent from the Government press, Bangalore and eight literate prisoners are now being taught the preliminary processes of printing and book binding.—A. P.

"VICTORY" CONCERT IN HOLKAR STATE

Proceeds Given To State War Fund

INDORE, Oct. 23.

A successful "Victory" Concert organised by the Holkar State Central War Committee was held in the King Edward Hall, Indore, on Wednesday, 22nd October, 1941, under the distinguished patronage of the Maharaja and Maharani Holkar.

The Hon'ble the Resident for Central India and Mrs. Fisher, the Prime Minister and Mrs. Dinanath, Ministers and Officers of the Holkar State, Civil Officers from the Residency and Military Officers from Mhow attended the function.

The entertainment provided in the shape of songs by Mrs. Grant, dances, English and Indian, by the Misses Horton, Godraj and Kalevar, and the music by the State Symphony Orchestra was most enjoyable. Miss Horton who was responsible for two dances, including a tap dance, was loudly encored.

It was intended that the proceeds of the Show should be given to the Holkar State War Relief Fund. His Highness's order, the money will be remitted to His Excellency the Crown Representative for the use of the Russian Red Cross.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu

HYDERABAD (Dn.) Oct. 24.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu is not attending the informal conference of Congress leaders which is being held in Wardha, owing to a case of serious illness in her family.—A. P.

Cholera has broken out in epidemic form in the districts of Dera Ghazi Khan and Gurdaspur.

Gunfire Across Thai Border

PRELUDE TO FLARE-UP IN FAR EAST?

Japan On Choice For America

BANGKOK, October 25.

THE situation on the frontier between Thailand and Indo-China is declared in a warning by Thai authorities according to Thai newspaper to be unsafe for the Thailand people because of "frequent gunfire" from over the frontier.

Four incidents in which gunfire is alleged to have been opened on Thai nationals across the Mekong River in northern Indo-China are reported, though without confirmation in local papers to-day.

District officials of the Thai police state thatone such incident near Nongkai ended fatally. —Reuter.

Kharkov

LONDON, Oct. 25.

Kharkov, which the Germans claim to have captured, is the Capital of Eastern Ukraine and is a great industrial city which is highly valued by the Russians. There are five aeroplane factories as well as munitions works of all kinds in the city.—Reuter.

(SEE PAGE 12).

TOKIO WARLORDS WANT SANCTIONS

TOKIO, Oct. 24.

The Cabinet is meeting for the summoning of a special session of the Japanese Diet.

A special five-day session of the Diet has been convoked for November 11, the Japanese Information Board announced to-day.

The decision is regarded here as a Cabinet move to obtain display of undivided national support. The Domei Agency indicates that speedy approval will be given to whatever legislation is submitted. It is understood that the Diet's belated approval will be sought for "two recent urgent imperial ordinances" which, however, are not defined.—Reuter.

Tokio Charges Washington With Double Dealing

TOKYO, Oct. 25.

The statement by Co'. Knox, United States Navy Secretary, yesterday that "collision in the Far East is virtually inevitable if the Japanese pursue their expansion plans" is denounced as "inconceivable" in "unofficial but well-informed" Japanese quarters, states the Domei agency to-day.

U. S. TO BLAME?

The agency adds that 'extremely serious' situation visualised by Col. Knox—these quarters assert—has been brought about by the United States' own action towards Japan. It is further maintained that such utterances by a responsible Washington Administration leader do not in any way smoothen the course for Japanese-American negotiations and that the outcome of the present talks is entirely up to the United States.

Grave Charge

"Same quarters said that the present situation has been brought about by the United States herself through her double dealing with Japan by carrying on negotiations to adjust Japanese-American relations and at the same time carrying out hostile actions against this nation by strengthening American aid to Chungking, freezing Japanese assets and furthering step by step the A.B.C.D. (American, Britain, Chinese and Dutch) encirclement of Japan.

These sources reiterate that the United States now has the power to decide whether the Pacific shall be peaceful or not."—Reuter.

No Fear Of War In Far East, Says Tokio Consul-General

CALCUTTA, Oct. 25.

"I am more than confident that there will be no outbreak of hostilities in the Far East although some of the latest Press reports suggest otherwise", said Mr. K. Okazaki, Consul-General for Japan, in an interview to the Associated Press on the eve of his departure for Bombay 'en route' to Japan to-day with his family.

Mr. Okazaki maintained that his going back to Japan had nothing to do with the political situation obtaining at present between his country and India. It was only to suit the convenience of the Foreign Office that he had been called home.

OPTIMISTIC OUTLOOK.

Referring to the present condition of trade between India and Japan, the Consul-General expressed the hope that some agreement would be reached before long between the Governments of the respective countries, resulting in the resumption of the trade again. He proposed to make a representation to his Government on behalf of the Japanese merchants in India regarding the question of maintenance of the interests of the Japanese mercantile community in this country, whose business practically had come to a standstill due to the freezing order of the Government of India.

Mr. Okazaki stated that though he was leaving India, not to come again perhaps, it would be his life-long mission to try to bring about better understanding and relations between the people of this country and his.

About half a dozen other Japanese nationals also left to-night for Bombay, while thirty more will leave to-morrow and the day after.—A. P.

WARDHA TALKS

WARDHAGANJ Oct. 25.

Congress leaders resumed their talks at Sewagram this afternoon, when Pandit Govind Valabh Pant, ex-Premier of United Provinces who interviewed Mahatma Gandhi earlier, joined them.—A. P.

Iran To Join Anglo-Soviet Alliance

LONDON Oct. 25.

British losses in Iran were less than a hundred, Mr. Anthony Eden revealed, speaking at Manchester to-day (Saturday).—

The Persian Government had already accepted in principle the suggested alliance with the Soviets and Britain. He hoped that he would soon be able to announce the conclusion of the alliance which should do much to ensure stability in this area which was so vital to Britain and her Soviet allies.

From the Caucasus through Persia, Iraq, Syria, Palestine and Egypt to the Western Desert there was now one unbroken Allied front to which reinforcements and supplies had been going continuously during the summer —and before—not only from Britain but also from India and other parts of the Empire and the United States.

POSITION IN MIDDLE EAST.

The British position in the Middle East had been immensely strengthened in last year and they were now building up reserves ready to meet any challenge. Mr. Eden said that it was not in his power to say when and were Britain would strike. The decisions, which must be taken after all evidence was weighed, must be the responsibility of the War Cabinet alone.

LONG TERM BUSINESS.

"We shall take no action to gain transient popular favour, we will dare any action where we believe hazards are justified", said the Foreign Secretary. He added that the war was a long term business and would not be settled by any sudden brilliant improvisation. It was a ludicrous suggestion that the Prime Minister was backward in action.—Reuter.

APPLY ATLANTIC CHARTER TO INDIA

(From Our Correspondent).

LONDON, Oct. 24.

The following is the continuation of the informal meeting held in London on October 24, which was convened by Julian Huxley and others to consider the Indian situation:—

Practically everyone except Lady Cripps participated in the discussion devoted mainly to finding out ways and means to resolve the present deadlock. The meeting, as a preliminary endorsed unanimously that the principles of the Atlantic Charter must be applied to India. The meeting decided to ask the Premier to receive a representative deputation to put before him and explain to him the gravity of the situation created by his refusal to apply the principles of the Charter to India.

The meeting further passed a resolution forming a committee consisting of the conveners, with powers to co-opt and carry on the work to give effect to previous decisions of the Committee.

Release Nehru Campaign

LONDON, Oct. 25.

The non-application of the principle of the Atlantic Charter to India was the principal theme discussed at a meeting at Savoy Hotel attended by Mr. H. G. Wells, Prof. Haldane, Prof. Leya, Mr. Michael Foot, Mr. Samuel Silverman, Commoner, Commander Young, Mr. Reginald Sorensen, Commoner, Mr. Edward Thompson, Reverend Hickman Johnson, Mr. Krishna Menon and others.

It was decided at this meeting to strengthen the campaign for the release of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and other political prisoners and to send a deputation to Mr. Churchill to press the cause of India.

Mr. Wells, who spoke at the meeting, said that he was not concerned with politics, but believed that the people of India should have the same civil liberties as the people of Britain.

The conveners of the meeting included Mr. Julian Huxley, Mr. Michael Foot and Mr. Reginald Sorensen.—Reuter.

PLEA FOR BLOCKADING JAPAN

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.

"An immediate blockade of Japan by the United States thereby cutting off Japan from war supplies from all sources should be instituted", declared Senator Pepper to pressmen to-day (Saturday).

He agreed with the statement by the Navy Secretary, Colonel Knox, that the situation in the Pacific was extremely strained. "We ought to act before Japan puts 'squeeze play' on Russia" he added.—Reuter.

STOP PRESS

HITLER-CIANO MEETING

BERLIN, Oct. 25.

Hitler received the Italian Foreign Minister, Count Ciano, in his headquarters on Saturday afternoon for a talk, says the German News Agency.

The conversation took place in "the traditional spirit of friendship and brotherhood-in-arms existing between the two nations", the Agency adds:

Von Ribbentrop participated in the talks and at his invitation Count Ciano is spending some days in Germany.—Reuter.

FRENCH PROTEST

LONDON, Oct. 25.

Broadcasting on Saturday night General de Gaulle said that next Friday at four o'clock the whole of France would stand still for five minutes as a gigantic demonstration following the shooting of the French martyrs.—Reuter.

NAZIS CLAIM CAPTURE OF KHARKOV

BELGOROD ALSO FALLS?

German Plans Thwarted On Moscow Front

Stalin Prepares For Winter

BERLIN, October 25.

A SPECIAL announcement from the Fuehrer's Headquarters states: "On October 24 Kharkov was captured."

A German High Command 'communique' states: "As already announced by a special 'communique' Kharkov was captured on October 24.

On the same day German troops also entered and occupied Belgorod, 75 kilometres northeast of Kharkov.

Night attacks by bomber aircraft were directed against military and economic installations in Moscow."

MOSCOW: A Tass dispatch from the Southern Front states that fierce fighting has started at the approaches to Rostov-Don.

The Germans claim the capture of Kharkov and occupation of Belgorod in East Ukraine.

NAZI PLAN THWARTED

Bringing up fresh reserves the Germans are still fighting hard to break through to Moscow and yesterday active operations continued along the three main roads to the Capital, states the Official Russian News Agency. In the neighbourhood of Mojaisk, the Germans threw in a large number of tanks.

By the end of the day an enemy column supported by tanks which launched an offensive on the town "G" remained wedged in the lines of a Russian unit which by the daring of their counter-attack thwarted the enemy's plan.

Within the last twenty-four hours Soviet planes have destroyed 25 tanks and 60 trucks, besides inflicting severe casualties on the enemy, the Agency adds.

The Soviet midday 'communique' states: "During the night of October 25 fighting continued in the directions of Taganrog, Makeievka (Don Basin), Mojaisk and Maloyaroslavets."

Preparations For Arctic Campaign

STOCKHOLM:—The marshy nature of the terrain in northern Finland has hitherto prevented major operations by Russians and Finns, but freezing of the lakes and marshes will open an active phase of the war and the Russians and Finns are now preparing for an Arctic Campaign, according to the Helsinki correspondent of the Stockholm's "Tidningen."

It is evident that the Russians are strongly fortified on the Kola Peninsula and at Murmansk and supplies and rinforcements have been arriving by sea throughout the summer.

According to a Swedish Agency message from Helsinki, Finnish troops are approaching Suupohja and Sununsuu north-east of Mundarvilahti.

"Tidningen's" correspondent also revealed that until recently small vessels could reach Leningrad by night across Lake Ladoga.—Reuter.

STALIN'S WINTER PLAN
Hitler Can't Consolidate

LONDON:—"Annalist" in his military commentary says:—

The German nation has been presented with their week-end victory in the capture of Kharkov, the ancient capital of the Ukraine and an important industrial and armaments centre. Nazi forces had been engaged on the outskirts of the city for some time. So it is not surprising that the Germans should claim its occupation. Whether this extends to no more than the disputed possession of part of the town cannot be said until the Soviet version of the fighting has been received.

NO BREAK-THROUGH

Fighting around Moscow, particularly in Mojaisk, and Maloyaroslavetz Sectors continues fiercely, but the tension has lessened although, according to the midday Russian announcement, the Germans appear to have made short advances, which were contested valiantly inch by inch by means of infantry attacks supported by tanks. At other points concentrations of the Russian artillery broke up determined enemy attacks with heavy losses. There is no suggestion on either side of a German break-through.

The week that has passed since the beginning of the latest German onslaught has been well utilised by the Russian Command in bringing up reinforcement of troops and supplies and General Zhukov, the Defender of Moscow, should be in a good position to meet the next German offensive.

NEXT LINE OF DEFENCE

Further south the position appears to be more menacing. Marshal Timoshenko has the immediate task to stop the German advance towards the Caucasus.

Military commentators are already looking ahead taking the view that whatever happens on the present Leningrad-Moscow-Kharkov-Rostov Front, it is necessary to contemplate the next line of main resistance in front of the Volga heights and stretching from the Caspian through Stalingrad-Saratov-Samara-Kiro.

Meanwhile Marshals Voroshilov and Budenny are preparing fresh armies, equipped with skis and runners for a winter campaign.

From this and other signs, it is evident that M. Stalin is not going to allow the Germans to stabilise their northern front during the winter, while carrying out a decisive campaign in the south-east.—Reuter.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.

President Roosevelt on Friday signed a bill increasing the borrowing power of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation by 1,500 million dollars (about 375 million sterling), a large part of which, it is understood, will be used to finance steel plants.—Reuter.

ROOSEVELT CLARIFIES U. S. FOREIGN POLICY

DESTRUCTION OF HITLER MENACE IS ITS INESCAPABLE END, HE DECLARES

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.

The Senate Foreign Relations Committee voted 13 to 10 in favour of broadening the Armed Ship Bill to permit American merchantships sail anywhere on the high seas

Prospect Of More Prolonged Debate

The opponents of the Administration's foreign policy were prompt in declaring that the expanded Bill would stir up a more prolonged debate in the Senate than in the House of representatives. The approved legislation is confined to the arming of merchantmen. The Senate leaders have arranged to begin consideration of the revised measure on Monday.

U. S. FOREIGN POLICY CLARIFIED

NEW YORK:—"The real and inescapable end of the United States foreign policy is the destruction of the Hitler menace", declared President Roosevelt in a message read to the annual forum of the Foreign Policy Association.

"In achieving that end our responsibility is fully as great as that of the peoples who are fighting and dying for it. I know that our country will not shrink from the responsibility nor quail before whatever sacrifices it may demand."

Attacking "a few persons in this country who seek to lull us into a false sense of security," President Roosevelt added: "When mighty forces of aggression are at large our foreign policy cannot remain passive".—Reuter.

THOSE REPRISAL EXECUTIONS
Acts Of Desperate Men, Sayso Roosevelt

WASHINGTON:—President Roosevelt assailed Nazi reprisal executions on Saturday declaring that they were revolting to the world and were "acts of desperate men who know in their hearts that they cannot win".

In a formal statement President Roosevelt said that the Nazis are developing "new order by depths of frightfulness which even they have never approached before."

REVOLTING TO WORLD

The statement was released by the White House without an explanation of its purpose. It did not mention any specific country, but spoke of the German practice of executive scores of innocent hostages in reprisal for isolated attacks in countries under Nazi domination.

"The practice of executing scores of innocent hostages in reprisals for isolated attacks on Germans in countries temporarily under the Nazi heel revolts the world already innured to suffering brutality. Civilised people long ago adopted the basic principle that no man should be punished for the deed of another. Unable to apprehend the persons involved in these attacks the Nazis characteristically slaughter fifty or a hundred innocent persons.

GHASTLY WARNING

Those who would "collaborate" with Hitler or try to appease him cannot ignore this ghastly warning. The Nazis might have learned from the last war the impossibility of breaking men's spirit by terrorism. Instead they develop their "Lebensraum" and "New Order" by depths of frightfullness which even they have not approached before.

Frightfulness can never bring peace to Europe. It only sows seeds of hatred which will one day bring fearful retribution", the statement said.

Churchill On Nazi Butcheries

LONDON:—The Prime Minister, Mr. Churchill, has issued a statement associating the Government fully "with the sentiments of horror and condemnation expressed by President Roosevelt upon the Nazi butcheries in France".—Reuter.

Victory Is Question Of Tanks

Gen. de Gaulle Explains Where & When To Win This War

PONDICHERRY, October 24.

The importance of possessing a vast and supreme "Tank force" to defeat Hitler and win the present war was stressed by General de Gaulle, the Leader of all Free Frenchmen, in the course of an address to British labourers in London the text of which is cabled to the Governor of French India and representatives of Gende Gaullee in India and communicated to the press.

In the course of his address, General de Gaulle said, according to the official text of the cable issued to the press today, that all were thinking of one thing namely as to how, when and where the present battle would be won.

Answering in seriatism first as to how the war could be won, the General said that the present war will be gained by war machines, that is, by tanks. As to the question of when the war would be won, he said that the Germans had won Poland, because they (the Germans) had 5,000 tanks against 1,000.

They had won France because they had 10,000 tanks against 3,000. They are advancing in Russia because they have 25,000 tanks against 15,000.

The Germans will be defeated when war machines on the "side of liberty" will have superiority over theirs in number and in quality. Napoleon said that victory was for a great battalion of men; but today he will say that the victory was for a great battalion of tanks.

As to where this war would be won, he said that it will be won where war machines and more tanks were produced. Emphatically General de Gaulle asserted that the war will be won here (London), in the factories where victory is being manufactured.—A. P.

RIOM "WAR GUILT" TRIAL POSTPONED

LONDON, Oct. 25.

M. Barthelmy, French Secretary of State for Justice, has announced further postponement of the Riom "war guilt" trial, according to French newspaper reports quoted by the German radio.

The trial will not be opened until the beginning of next year and proceedings are expected to last until the spring. —Reuter.

ALLIED COLUMNS ENTER FRENCH SOMALILAND?

VICHY, Oct. 25.

The Governor of French Somaliland has announced that two light Anglo-Gaullist columns comprising 300 men coming from Dattato on Thursday occupied Dasenait 20 miles north-west of Tajura in French Somaliland.

Tajura is some 20 miles north-west of Jibuti across the Gulf of Tajura.

Reuter gives this report with all reserve pointing out that there is no confirmation from any source whatever. A report of a frontier clash was circulated by Vichy some weeks ago but proved baseless.

CHINESE STUDENTS FROM GERMANY

CALCUTTA, Oct. 23.

A batch of twelve Chinese students studying in different universities in Germany have arrived in Calcutta, being repatriated by the Chinese Government. They came 'via' Rumania, Turkey and Iran and are shortly leaving for China. On their way they will stop for a short time in Burma.—United Press.

7 WOMEN AMONG 14 EXECUTED IN HUNGARY

LONDON, Oct. 25.

Seven women were among the 14 persons executed at Pecs, Hungary after being sentenced to death by court martial according to a Budapest despatch quoted by the French radio.

The charges were "subversive activity and illegal detention of arms."—Reuter.

BRITISH DESTROYER SUNK

LONDON, Oct. 25.

The Admiralty regrets to announce that the destroyer "Broadwater" commanded by Lieutenant-Commander W. M. L. Astwood has been torpedoed and sunk while on escort duty in north Atlantic. The next of kin have been notified.

On the previous day the "Broadwater" attacked and probably sank a U-Boat.

She is the second of the fifty American destroyers handed over to Britain by the United States to be sunk.

One of her officers who is lost is Lieutenant John S. Parker of the Royal Navy Volunteer Reserve of Boston (Mass, United States). Lt. Parker was 52 and is believed to be the first American citizen serving in the British Navy to lose his life.—Reuter.

GERMANY'S SINKING CLAIMS FANTASTIC

Nazi Statistics Announce British Shipping Losses As 15,201,329 Tons

LONDON, Oct. 25.

During the month of August and September the number of enemy ships sunk and probably sunk by British submarines and naval aircraft in the Mediterranean averaged almost one daily. The total known sunk was 38, probables numbered 21, while 12 ships were hit.

During August the figures were five supply vessels and two schooners sunk by submarines, which also scored hits on one cruiser, floating dock, liner and tanker auxiliary, while aircraft sank nine ships and 11 probables.

September successes were three liners, three supply vessels, three schooners, two tankers, one auxiliary motorcraft, one sailing vessel sunk by submarines which also scored hits on one liner, one cruiser, one schooner, two supply vessels and two propelled lighters.

Two supply vessels, one liner, one transport, one mine-layer were probably sunk by submarines while nine ships were actually sunk by naval aircraft. This list of sinkings does not include those which have been bagged by the Royal Air Force.

STATISTICALLY CONFUSED

Germany's sinking claims have now become so fantastic that even the Nazis themselves are getting confused, for Germany has claimed to have sunk during the first six months of 1941 a total of 4,694,139 tons.

This would mean that the average of 88 ships which the Germans claim to have sunk is 53,000 tons each.

There are, of course, less than half a dozen ships in the whole world of this tonnage. Up to the present the fantastic German claims of British and Allied ships sunk make a total of 15,201,329 tons.

The figures however announced at the end of July by the British authorities show that in fact seven million tons of shipping was lost by Britain and her Allies so that the German claims are exaggerated to the extent of approximately 100 per cent.—Reuter.

'SINK A SHIP A DAY & MAKE NAZIS PAY'

LONDON, Oct. 24.

A British correspondent in the Middle East says that the Allied naval and air offensive against the Axis supply lines in the Mediterranean is keeping to the slogan "sink a ship a day and make the Nazis pay'. During the last two months not a single day has passed without at least one enemy ship being sunk in the Mediterranean. This month already 22 enemy merchantmen and supply ships have been sunk and nine others had been seriously damaged if not sunk.

There are good indications, says the correspondent, that the attack will become still more frequent and intense in the coming weeks. —Reuter.

LESS RESTRICTION ON SCRAP IRON & STEEL

Mysore Govt. Allows 5 Tons Acquisition By Single Person

BANGALORE, October 24.

Mysore Government have issued an order further relaxing restrictions in respect of acquisition of small quantities of iron and steel in the state.

Under this order licences are not necessary for the acquisition of disposal of bars including flats, squares, rounds and hexagons to the extent of 5 tons by one person within one month. Usable defectives of bars may be purchased without licence upto ten tons.—A. P.

MR. AMERY'S TRIBUTE TO INDIAN ARMY

Hyderabad Tradition Of Friendship

LONDON, Oct. 23.

Speaking at the launching of the corvette "H.M.S. Hyderabad" given to the Royal Navy by H.E. the Nizam of Hyderabad, Mr. L. S. Amery, Secretary of State for India paid an eloquent tribute to the heroic exploits of the Indian Army in all theatres of war. Our "Faithful Ally," the Nizam, he said, "has a tradition of mutual help and friendship with the British Crown. The gift of the corvette was the latest instance of that tradition.—Reuter.

Locust Pest Conference

NEW DELHI, Oct. 24.

The seriousness of the situation likely to develop next spring, if concerted action is not taken in the meantime to deal with the locust meance in north-west India, was the subject of a conference called by the Government of India and attended by representatives from three Provinces and 27 States here on Tuesday.

Opening the conference the Hon. Mr. Nalini Ranjan Sarker, member in charge of the Department of Education, Health and Lands, who presided, made it clear that a satisfactory solution of the problem was impossible except on the basis of co-operative efforts of all the Provinces and States concerned.

A full discussion followed in which the Central Government experts and non-officials from the Punjab and Sind participated and experience and suggestions from many quarters were pooled. The various suggestions put forward for dealing with this aspect of the problem are being examined by the Government of India. The Conference took the view that, generally, the driving of locusts into trenches in the "hopper" (wingless) stage was the most practicable and effective method of destruction: This did not, however, preclude the possibility and even the desirability of experimenting with scientific methods found successful in other countries, particularly for areas difficult of access.—A. P.

Br. Govt. Entertain Burma Premier

LONDON, Oct. 24.

The British Government to-day entertained the Hon. U Saw, the Premier of Burma, at a luncheon at Claridges Hotel.

The Secretary of State for Burma Mr. Amery was in the chair and those present included the Chinese Ambassador, Viscount Cranborne, Sir Archibald Cochrane, Sir Ernest Gowers, Sir Charles Innes, Sir Harry Lindsay, General Sir Sydney Muspratt, Lieutenant Colonel Sir Gordon Neale, Air Chief Marshal Sir Charles Portal, Sir Drummond Shields, Sir Findlater Stewart, Major General Sir Fredrick Sykes, Sir Herbert Williams, Sir John Woodhead and Sir Kingsley Wood.—Reuter.

'Record Breaking Tamil Talkie
MUSICAL EXTRAVAGANZA
SAKUNTALAI
Starring:
KOKILAGANA ISAIVANI
M. S. SUBBULAKSHMI & Others
On Sunday 26th October, 1941
Morning: 10 A.M.
AT
BROADWAY
TALKIES, DADAR.
Advance tickets can be had at the Theatre
Reserve your seat early

A TERRIBLE FIGHT
Between
Selfishness and Selflessness!
IN
NATIONAL'S
KASAUTI
Starring:
ROSE—PRAHLAD,
Veena-Sunalini-Satish
Directed by
RAMACHANDRA THAKUR, M.A.
RUNNING
3rd WEEK
AT
Pathe
Daily: 3 Shows 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
Booking in advance

A PICTURE
WITH A MESSAGE TO THE YOUTHS!
PRAKASH'S
DARSHAN
NOW ENTERS IN
SECOND WEEK
★
PREM ADIB AND JYOTI WITH BHOODO ADVANI AND Others
SHOWING AT
LAMINGTON
Matinee: Sat., Sun 1 P.M.
Daily 4 P.M.
EVERGREEN RELEASE

BATTLE FOR MOSCOW RAGES FURIOUSLY

POWDER MAGAZINE IN EAST READY TO EXPLODE

India And Singapore May Be Next On Axis List, Says Knox

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.

The Crient is described as "a vast power keg potentially ready to explode with a roar that could be heard all the way across the ocean," by Col. Frank Knox, Secretary for the Navy in a brief Navy Day article for the service weekly "Army and Navy Journal".

Col. Knox added that the democracies are praying that Russia's organised military strength may be sustained.

"The Axis troops are more than a threat to East Africa and on the African shore just across the Atlantic from our own land," said Col. Knox adding. "India and Singapore may be next on the Axis list. Combat ships of our navy are now patrolling our waters with orders to sink any Axis ship on sight"—Reuter.

WILL SOON BE BROUGHT TO BOOK

SAN JOSE (COSTA RICA). Oct. 25.

Rumours that local merchants are selling goods to firms on the Anglo-American black list are being investigated by National Anti-Nazi Fronts here with a view to exposing the offenders publicly and bring them to tribunals for punishment.

It is said that petrol and other merchandise have changed hands but no formal denunciations have yet been made.—Reuter.

U. S. Maritime Commission On Aid To Russia

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24.

The United States Maritime Commission has issued a statement saying that its Wednesday's announcement that all aid for Russia would be moved through Boston (Massachusetts) after October 28 was inaccurate and defence cargoes would continue to be divided "as far as practicable among the ports of exportation."—Reuter.

U. S. PLANE FACTORY STRIKE SETTLED

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.

The strike affecting 10,500 workers at the Bell Aircraft Corporation's factories at Buffalo and Niagara Falls, has been settled.

This was announced by the office of Production Management which states that the managers have agreed to return the strikers to the pay roll on Monday.

The strike was called by United Automobile Workers' Union of the Congress of Industrial Organisations. The firm holds over 150 million dollars worth of orders from the United States and Britain.—Reuter.

British Playwright Hauled Up

LONDON, Oct. 2.

The playwright, Mr. Noel Coward, was summoned at Mansion House to-day under the Defence Finance Regulations for alleged failure to send in a return to the Bank of England of certain United States' Securities said to be held by him.

The summons was adjourned until November 6.—Reuter.

RECORD U. S. STEEL OUTPUT

NEW YORK, Oct. 25.

The American Iron and Steel Institute announces that all previous annual records were smashed on Friday when United States steel output equalled the previous one-year record of 66,981 thousand tons attaind last year.

In the remainder of this year the output will be raised, it is estimated, to 82 million tons or about equal to the steel production of all the rest of the world combined.—Reuter.

Fierce Air Attacks On Both Sides

ENEMY FORCES, MAKING WEDGE IN CRIMEAN DEFENCES FACE TOTAL ANNIHILATION

MOSCOW, October 25.

The Soviet midnight communique states "During October 24 our troops fought the enemy in the directions of Taganrog and Makeievka.

The fierce attacks of German fascist troops on our positions in the Mojaisk and Maloyaroslavetz directions were beaten off with heavy losses for the enemy.

On October 23 ten German planes were destroyed. We lost six planes. On October 24, 17 enemy planes were brought down near Moscow"

Stubborn fighting on one sector of the western (central) front is reported in a supplement to the midnight Soviet communique. Every inch of soil is being defended, it states.

On Thursday one Soviet airgroup operating on the central front destroyed 45 German tanks and over 150 lorries with German infantry

Active guerilla fighting in German-occupied districts of the Leningrad area is also reported as having been going on continuously for the past two months.

Recently for instance 100 out of a detachment of 200 Germans trapped by guerillas were left dead.

Roads and bridges within German-occupied territory are being mined, hampering Nazi advances.

Anti-war sentiments among Rumanian troops are reported to be spreading and many deserting to the Red Army.

The Rumanian command has ordered a special watch and control among the rank and file which is proving responsive to Soviet propaganda dropped from the air.

The battle for Moscow continued with unabated fury on Friday but the Germans do not appear to have made much progress.

In the south the situation on all sectors remains serious, writes the "Red Star" correspondent, but only in one direction did the Soviet troops retreat slightly.

The Moscow radio early on Saturday morning reports that all German efforts to advance on the approaches to the Crimea have been firmly repulsed.

The progress of fighting in various areas, according to latest messages, appears to be as follows:—

In the Moscow region main thrust is developing at Kalinin north-west of Moscow: street fighting is in progress in north-west sector of the town while Red Army units are attacking the Germans at the south-east approaches to the town, according to the latest Moscow broadcast.

The Germans, during this operation, were driven out of a number of villages.

While the Germans have thus not yet been able to complete the capture of Kalinin, the Soviet midnight communique reports that the other claw of the German pincer movement on Moscow through Mojaisk and Maloyaroslavetz "were beaten off with heavy losses for the enemy."

Fierce Air Battles

Fierce air attacks and counter-attacks on both sides mark the battle for Moscow. Each side apparently trying to interrupt bringing up of reserves and destory communications.

Seventeen German planes were brought down near Moscow yesterday and the day before.

Despite extremely cloudy weather, German aircraft during the past few days have made repeated attempts to break through to Moscow. Soviet fighters are patrolling the sky over Moscow day and night

In the Crimea, the Moscow radio reported in the early hours of Saturday that all German efforts to advance to the approaches to the Crimea have been "firmly repulsed."

Selecting a narrow sector of the front the Germans concentrated strong forces in an attempt to make a break through but Soviet machinegun and rifle fire "simply mowed down" the advancing enemy infantry.

Nevertheless, continued the Moscow announcer "they came over in such numbers that they succeeded in making a wedge in our position.

They, however, encountered a deadly hail of fire from our units in front of them as well as from our units to the right and left of the wedge.

Caught in a deadly trap only a very few of Germans succeeded in making their way back to their original positions.

The attempt to break through ended in failure.

Is Leningrad On Fire?

There is no reference to the position around Leningrad in the latest Soviet communique and no confirmation has been forthcoming of the Finnish radio claim reported from Stockholm that "Leningrad is burning."

In the Donetz Basin the position remains serious. Soviet troops on Friday fought the enemy in the Taganrog and Makeievka regions, states the Moscow midnight communique.

According to the Lyons radio, quoting dispatches from various sources, isolated Soviet resistance in the Donetz Basin "has been broken by German troops" though the "Red Star" earlier yesterday stated that except in one place the German pincer attack on Rostov were repulsed where the Soviet troops retreated slightly but the Germans were finally forced on the defensive after heavy losses.

No doubt, echoing M. Lozovsky's earlier statement, the Ankara radio yesterday said the Russo-German war "may yet last a long time."

Pressing For Decision

The Germans are preparing for a decisive battle before Moscow according to latest despatches sent at 3 o'clock this morning to the newspaper "Pravda" quoted by the Moscow radio.

While yesterday brought no sub-

(Continued on Page 19)

THEY'LL SEE THAT RUSSIA LACKS NO MEANS

London Press On Anglo-U. S. Winter Help To Russia

LONDON, Oct. 25.

Pointing out that the withdrawal of Marshals Voroshilov and Budenny to form two new armies is the first major change since the original constitution of the three army groups on July 11, the "Daily Telegraph" in a leader on Saturday, says, though Hitler has thrown into the scale the whole weight of his tremendous war machine and tried to destroy each of the three Russian army groups in turn several times over, all the three still confront him as a coherent unbroken fighting unit.

With winter already beginning to grip the battlefields the "decisive" battle which Hitler announced three weeks ago is nowhere in sight of decision. The Russians are prepared for more hard knocks, but still have several years of fight left in them and Britain and United States are going to see that they shall not lack the means.

The "Daily Mail" sounds a warning that farther the Russian armies are driven back and more the resources they lose, weaker they must become. Should the line of the Volga be reached this winter, Russia will be in no position to take the offensive next spring, however hard Britain and America may work to send her materials.

It is obvious that the Germans will try to stake all in order to sever communications between Britain and Russia. The task facing British and American production between now and next spring is supply to Russia, and to strengthen Britain's home defences.

"It is a task that will tax us to the limit but it must be done," the "Daily Mail" adds.—Reuter.

14,000 WOUNDED PER DAY

LONDON, Oct. 25.

Wounded German soldiers from the Russian front are arriving in Warsaw at the rate of between 11,000 and 14,000 daily says an Istanbul despatch to the Independent French Agency quoting a neutral observer who has recently arrived from Polish capital.

Germans, he says, are now using the city as one of their main hospital centres and many houses and even restaurants have been turned into emergency hospitals.

The civilian population is unable to obtain any medical supplies.

All furs in shops have been requisitioned.—Reuter.

Soviet's New Army Extremely Impressive

Planned Work Assigned For Refugees

NEW YORK, Oct. 25.

Reporting direct from Kuibyshev to the United States on Friday night Mr. Robert Magidoff, N.B.C. correspondent in his first broadcast since leaving Moscow a week ago with the American Embassy staff and foreign correspondents, said his first impression of the new capital is of a "nation prepared to fight on and on".

He said he had seen and was extremely impressed by the masses of men who will comprise the new armies being formed by Marshals Voroshilov and Budenny.

He also reported of thousands of refugees 'en-route' for definite assignments in the fields and industrial plants in Far Eastern Russia.—Reuter.

BOMBAY & SUBURBS

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Kartik Sud 6, 1998
Muslim: Shavval 5, 1360
Parsi: Ardibehest 22, 1311
Sunrise: 6h. 37m.
Sunset: 6h. 10m.
Hightide: 6h. 30m.; 16h. 10m.
Lowtide: 10h. 17m.; 22h. 00m.

SOCIAL WORKERS' SOCIETY: The Diwali Sports of Harijan children will be held to-day (Sunday) at 4 p.m. at G.I.P. Rly. Chawls, Matarpakhdi, Mazagon.

A.R.P. GIRGAON: Lecture by Mr. C.W. Bigwood on "Damage Reports—Practical" in Robert Money School, Proctor Rd., to-day (Sunday) at 10 a.m.

SARASWAT UNION: Entertainment programme by Shri Sadguru Samarth Mela at Vanmali Hall, Chhabildas Rd., Dadar (B.B. and C.I.) to-day (Sunday) at 4 p.m. (S.T.)

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS: "The One Living God" will be the subject of a free public lecture to be delivered at Jehangir Wadia Building, opp. Flora Fountain, to-day (Sunday) at 6-15 p.m.

MUSICAL CONCERT: A concert of vocal music by Sangeet-Vidvan Lakshmidas Rao, a well-known South Indian musician, will be held at the Blavatsky Lodge Hall, at 4 p.m. to-day.

VEENA PERFORMANCE: There will be a Veena performance by Vainika Pravina V. Venkatagiriappa, Palace (Arthama) Vidwan, Mysore in the Mysore Association Hall, to-day (Sunday) at 4 p.m. (S.T.)

IN AID OF THE WAR GIFTS FUND: The Ladies' Committee announce a song recital of Indian music by the famous singer Nisare Mahomed Azim, at the Regal Theatre, to-day (Sunday) from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m.

LECTURE ON BHAGWAT GEETA: Mr. M. R. Gopalcharya of Vani Vihar Vidyalaya will deliver a public lecture on Geeta to-day (Sunday) at 9 a.m. in Sri Ramakrishna Ashram, 64, Portuguese Church St., Dadar (B.B. & C.I. Rly.).

PUBLIC LECTURE ON RELIGION: Swami Sambuddhananda, President, Sri Ramakrishna Ashram, Dadar, will deliver a public lecture on "The Place of Religion in National Life" to-day (Sunday) at 6-15 p.m. at Dhuru Hall, Chhabildas Rd., Dadar (B.B. and C.I. Rly.).

FIRST AID CLASSES: Under the auspices of the Akhila Karnataka Seva Samiti Dr. A. A. Rao will conduct the First Aid Class on Mondays and Tuesdays from 28th inst. Classes will begin from 9 to 10 p.m. (S.T.) in the Kannada School premises, Udyam, Rasade Rd. Extension, Shivaji Park, Dadar.

BOM. YARN & SILK MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION: A Sneh Sammelan has been arranged by the Association to-day (Sunday) at 4 p.m. (S.T.) at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall, Sandhurst Rd., Bombay 4, to exchange New Year greetings.

YOUTHS' LITERARY ASSOCN.: "Democracy is not necessarily the ideal form of government" will be the subject of a public debate to-day (Sunday) at 9 a.m. in the Vanmali Hall premises, Dadar. Mr. Subarao will propose and Mr. Govindbhai J. Patel will oppose. Swami Acharya will preside.

KANNADA SAHITYA STUDY CIRCLE: All lovers of Kannada literature are invited to the second discourse on "Selections from Kumara Vyasa Bharata," in Kannada by Timmappa Dasa in the Kannada School, Chandavarkar Rd., Matunga, to-day (Sunday) at 8-30 p.m. (S.T.)

OPEN TABLE TENNIS TOURNAMENT: Under the auspices of the B.P.T.T.A. an open Table Tennis Tournament for E, F and G Wards and Suburbs will be held at the Dadar Parsi Gymkhana, from 1st November 1941. Entry forms which must be submitted on or before the 27th October, can be had on application from the above Gymkhana.

KHARSHEDJI M. SHROFF AGIARI ANNIVERSARY: The 151st anniversary of the Kharshedji M. Shroff's Agiari, situated at Police Court Lane, Fort, will be celebrated on Thursday (30th October) when the Jashan ceremony will be performed at 9-40 a.m. under the direction of Ervad Kavasji Postonji Peer, when the trustees request Zoroastrians to participate in the function.

MASS SPINNING & PUBLIC MEETING: The monthly mass spinning demonstration, organised by the Charkha Club, Matunga, will be held at Byramji Jeejeebhoy Hall, Matunga, to-day (Sunday) between 4 p.m. and 6 p.m. (S.T.) There will also be a public meeting at the same place at 5 p.m. when prominent leaders will speak on "Khadi and Village Industries."

HINDU SABHA RELIEF COMMITTEE

A meeting will be held at the R.M. Bhatt High School, Parel, to-day (Sunday) at 9 a.m.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Hindu Sabha, the Hindu Sabha Relief Committee's office is reopened at Kalbadevi.

Mr. Pratapchandra Pandit, the Secretary, went round the affected parts on Thursday night and surveyed the situation. On Friday morning the Hindu Sabha's bus was sent to Bombay Central Station, J.J. Hospital (Jury House) and to Victoria Terminus. Many passengers were brought and were taken to their respective destinations. On Friday after the Curfew Order about 50 passengers, of which three were women, were brought from Bombay Central and were given shelter at Raja Narayanlal's building, Raja Bahadur Mansion for the night. All passengers were taken to their destination in the morning.

The lorry was sent to remove the dead bodies at the Coroner's Court.

Raja Narayanlal Pittie, the Treasurer, and Mr. Pratap Chandra Pandit, the Secretary, went round all over the city to see the conditions which appeared under control.

All kind of help and relief can be sought at 203 207, Kalbadevi, Hindu Sabha Emergency Office, or Dial 30641 for any emergency.

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

CAPITOL—"Bird of Paradise" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"Blood and Sand" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
METRO—"Under Ground" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"Keep Fit" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
NEW EMPIRE—"Major Barbara" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CHITRA—"Lagan" Daily at 4, 6-45 and 9-45 p.m.
PATHE—"Kasauti" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Anjan" Daily at 3 and 6-30 p.m. Matinee to-day at 12-30 p.m.
KOHINOOR—"Punarmilan" Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1-30 p.m.
MINERVA—"Sikandar" Daily at 3-30 p.m. Matinee to-day at 12-30 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Swami" Daily at 4 p.m. only. Matinee to-day at 1-15 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Gharki Laj" Daily at 3-30 only. Matinee to-day at 1 p.m.
OPERA HOUSE—"Sasural" Daily at 4 p.m. only. Matinee to-day at 1-30 p.m.
HINDMATA—"Akela" Daily at 4-30, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 2 p.m.
PALACE—"Argentine Nights" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Sant Sakhu" Daily at 3-30 p.m. only. Matinee to-day at 1 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Khazanchi" Daily at 3-30 p.m. only. Matinee at 12-30 p.m.
LAMINGTON—"Darshan" Daily at 4 p.m. only. Matinee at 1 p.m.
BROADWAY—"Holiday In Bombay" Daily at 4-30, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee at 2 p.m.

BHARTIYA NAVAYUVAK SANGH: An extraordinary general meeting of Bhartiya Navayuvak Sangh will be held to-day (Sunday) at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) in its own office, 236, Kalbadevi Road.

SOUTH INDIANS' WELFARE SOCIETY: Due to prohibitory orders by the Commissioner of Police the Mothers' Day of the S.I.W. Society's school which was fixed for to-day (Sunday) has been postponed to a later date, which will be announced in the local papers.

"FRIENDS OF SOVIET": To establish cultural relationship with the U.S.S.R. and to promote mutual understanding between the Soviet and the Indians and to encourage a true democratic spirit between workers and other progressive communities the Cultural Society of Friends of Soviet intends to organise a series of lectures, mass-meetings, cultural weeks, exhibitions, demonstrations of Soviet films and every other method of mass education, a provisional committee has been appointed to start with the work, composed of Coms. A. M. Hunt, G. Collins and R. Kulkarni. The public are requested to help the Society by becoming members and taking active part in the programme of the Society, whose address is 95, Naigaon Cross Rd., Bombay 14.

New Satara 'Satyagrahis'

(From Our Correspondent).

SATARA: October 24.

Mahatma Gandhi has in his latest list of approved Satyagrahis included five persons (mostly from rural area) from the Satara District.

A. R. P. Exercise Postponed

The air raid alarm exercise which was to have been held between 12 noon on October 28 and 12 noon on October 29 has been postponed

Bombay Port Trust

At a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay held on 22nd October 1941, the following expenditure estimates were sanctioned:—

(a) Rs 26,100 for renewing cargo crane roller paths in Prince's Dock; (b) Rs. 20,600 for renewing return water pipes in Victoria Dock; (c) Rs. 8,500 for metalling a portion of the wharf, which is used for lahding fish, and concreting the landing area, at Jamshedji Bunder; (d) Rs. 5,600 for building two pilot boats of Moulmein Teak in Port Trust Workshops.

The list of Insurance Companies with which lessees may insure leasehold properties on Port Trust Estates was reviewed and approved with certain modifications.

The Trustees sanctioned the creation of a post of Assistant Traffic Superintendent for the Bombay Port Trust Railway and directed that applications be invited for it by advertisement.

For Haj Pilgrims

Government of India have decided, in relaxation of the rules imposing restrictions on the export of money out of India, to allow Haj pilgrims to take with them the following amounts:—

Deck passengers up to Rs. 1,100 each including 10 gold sovereigns valued at current market rate

First class passengers up to Rs. 2,200 including 30 gold sovereigns valued at current market rate.

For the first sailing from Bombay and Karachi, pilgrims should reach those ports at the latest by 10th and 11th November respectively. For the second sailing from Bombay and Karachi, pilgrims should reach those ports at the latest by 17th and 18th November respectively An announcement will be made later about subsequent sailings from Bombay and Karachi. Pilgrims are advised in their own interest to come prepared to maintain themselves for a delay which may extend to five days at these ports

Dr. Jivraj Mehta left Allahabad for Delhi to attend the meeting of the Council of Indian Medical Association.—A. P.

POLICE OPEN FIRE AT DACCA

DACCA, Oct. 25.

One person was killed and two others received injuries when the police opened fire this morning in order to disperse a mob in Nawabgunj area.

The District Magistrate visited the locality immediately after the incident.

The Superintendent of Police told the Press that everything was quiet till 11-30 a.m., and that the police had to open fire as they were attacked by the mob.

Another person is reported to have received injuries as a result of gun-fire by a citizen in Chandni Ghat area where a case of arson and exchange of brick-bats were also reported

Two persons were stabbed at Nayasarak and Dewan Bazar level crossing, bringing the total casualties since October 22, to four killed and 170 injured. Over a hundred persons have so far been arrested following simultaneous searches of a large number of houses in Nawabpur road.—A. P.

POLICE OPEN FIRE AGAIN

DACCA, Oct. 25

The police had to open fire for a second time today when a mob set fire to a house on the Dacca-Narayanganj Road which was followed by exchange of brick-bats between rival crowds. One person is reported to have been injured as a result of the firing.

Another house was set on fire at Khajidal this afternoon when some shots were fired on the mob from a private dwelling house, resulting injuries to seven persons.

Two more persons were stabbed at Rahatguri and Maisandi, and the man stabbed at Nawabgunj in the morning expired in hospital while the body of an old woman was recovered from a well at Maulvi Bazar. The total casualties now are six killed and 178 injurel.

The District Magistrate has imposed 48 hours curfew order, beginning from 4-15 P.M. to-day at Chayndighat and Rahamatgunj areas.

The Chief Secretary Mr. E. N. Blandy, arrived here to-day.

Rai Bahadur S. K. Das, President of the Dacca Chamber of Commerce has sent a telegram to His Excellency the Governor of Bengal drawing his attention to the situaion in the city.—A. P.

Solitary Stabbing Case

BOMBAY, Saturday.

There is a definite improvement in the situation. Except for a solitary case of stabbing, the situation remained peaceful and quiet.

Conditions have returned to normal and people are moving freely in the affected areas. Business is going on as usual through out the City.

The latest casualty figures are 14 dead and 44 injured.

Police pickets are everywhere and police vans are on the move.

8 ARRESTS FOR BREACH OF CURFEW.

The Maharbovri Police, on the first night of promulgation of the Curfew Order in the city, arrested eight persons on a charge of violating the order.

Of these persons three were arrested last night while the remaining five were placed under arrest in the early hours of this morning.

They were produced to-day before Mr. K. J. Khambata, Presidency Magistrate of the Girgaum Police Court and ordered to be released on bail.

Charged With Contravening Police Order

Three persons arrested last night for contravention of the Police Commissioner's order prohibiting the possession and carrying of lethal weapons, were put up to-day before Mr. M. A. F. Coelho, Presidency Magistrate Mazagaon Police Court.

They were ordered to be remanded into police custody.

Congress Volunteers' Work

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Arrangements to send volunteers round to every Ward affected by communal disturbances have now been made by the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee. The "A" Ward District Congress Committee has arranged for volunteers at the Victoria Terminus to guide visitors during the Curfew hours. Volunteers of "B" Ward Congress Committee have been stationed at the Ferry Wharf for the same purpose. A number of volunteers from this Ward have also been going round the affected localities. The "D" Ward Congress Committee has arranged for volunteers at the Bombay Central. The Byculla Station is attended to by volunteers of "E" Ward Congress Committee. Passengers detraining at Dadar are guided during the Curfew hours by volunteers stationed there by "F" and "G" Wards.

AMRAOTI RIOTS ENQUIRY

AMRAOTI, Oct. 25.

The Amraoti riots enquiry presided over by Mr Wickenden, I.C.S., District and Sessions Judge, commenced here at 10 a.m to-day.

Mr. V. B Sen, Public Prosecutor, Jubbulpore, appeared as Government Counsel, Dewan Bahadur Brahma and others for the Hindus, and Mr. Diayat Ali and others on behalf of the Muslims. Hindus cited more than 200 witnesses. Both parties have filed written statements.

To-morrow the Judge with the parties will inspect the spots and on Monday the witnesses will be examined about the origin and the causes of the disorder.—United Press

The All-India Swadeshi Exhibition will open at Allahabad on October 28 under the auspices of the Allahabad Swadeshi League. The United Provinces Government, it is learnt, will be strongly represented this year in the exhibition.

FINANCIAL INDEPENDENCE

The attainment of financial independence is primarily a matter of how much you save—and how those savings are invested.

And the surest way to financial independence is an account with the TRAVANCORE FORWARD BANK LTD.

1, 2 & 3 year Cash Certificates are issued in denominations of Rs. 50, Rs. 100, Rs. 500, Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 5,000. For every Rs. 96-2-6, Rs. 90-11-3 and Rs. 83-15-5, you deposit now you will get Rs. 100 after 1, 2 and 3 years respectively.

There are many other special schemes to suit your needs. Write to-day for full details.

A STEADY AND SUBSTANTIAL PROGRESS over long periods, is positive evidence of strength and sound management.

THE TRAVANCORE FORWARD BANK LTD.,
Kottayam, S. India.

6354

Maihar State Jail Scandal

ANOTHER POLITICAL DIES IN PRISON

Condition Of Hiralal Agarwal Said To Be Grave

(From Our Correspondent)

JUBBULPORE, October 25.

Yet another political prisoner, namely Sudershan Prasad Barai who was sentenced last year to five years' rigorous imprisonment and was confined in Maihar State jail died yesterday of pthysis.

It will be recalled that only a few weeks back Seth Radhelal Khandelwal, a State political prisoner, died in the jail after a brief illness.

All political prisoners in Maihar State were Congress workers and were arrested for holding meetings and taking out prabhat pheries contrary to State orders. They were charged with conspiracy and sedition and were not allowed to engage outside counsel to defend them. The condition of Seth Hiralal Agarwal, another State political prisoner, is reported to be grave.

FRONTIER CONGRESS LEADERS' CAMP

PESHAWAR, Oct. 25.

Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan has summoned all District Salars of 'satyagrahi' and leaders of the Khudai Khidmatgar movement for a large-scale camp which he will open at Utmanzai on November 12. Besides Provincial Congress workers, nationalist leaders from the Punjab, Baluchistan, Kashmir and Sind are being invited to this camp.

It is understood that the leaders of the Anjuman-i-Watan (Baluchistan) and the National Conference (Kashmir) have expressed eagerness to study the working of the organisation of the Khudai Khidmatgars in order to form similar organisations in their respective territories.

WEEK FOR REVIEW.

The opportunity is also likely to be taken during the camp, which will last for a week, to review the Khudai Khidmatgar and Congress activities in the frontier and discuss plans regarding Khan Abdul Gaffar's village-to-village tour during the winter. Informal discussions of problems of common interest are likely to be held between the Frontier leaders and those coming from outside.

POLITICAL CONFERENCE MOVE

Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan is arriving in Peshawar on October 29 for consultations with Dr. Khan Sahib and other Congress leaders on various matters including of a Provincial Political Conference at Peshawar immediately after the Khudai Khidmatgar camp.—A. P.

PANT MEETS "C. R."

WARDHA, Oct. 25.

Pandit Govind Vallabh Pant, ex-Premier of U. P., arrived here to-day and had talks with Mr. C. Rajagopalachariar, ex-Premier of Madras.

It is gathered from Congress circles that there will not be any change in the present Congress political programme.

Congress leaders from various parts of the country who are meeting Mahatma Gandhi to-day evening.

DECISION RESTS WITH MAHATMA

JHANSI, Oct. 25.

Pandit Pant, ex-Premier, United Provinces, and member, Congress Working Committee, passed through Jhansi "en route" to Wardha.

Interviewed regarding his future programme, Pandit Pant said that he was in the hands of Mahatma Gandhi.

Asked if there was any likelihood now or in the near future of the Congress reverting to Parliamentary activities he said: "I have only recently come out of prison. Mahatma Gandhi is the only fittest man to decide these vital issues. We must have implicit faith in him."—A. P.

NO PERMISSION TO SATYAMURTI?

To Advocate Change In Present Congress Programme

CALCUTTA, Oct. 25.

Mr. Kironshanker Roy Leader of the Bengal Congress Parliamentary Party, and Dr. Nalinaksha Sanya returned to Calcutta this morning from Wardha. Mr. J. C. Gupta arrived here yesterday.

A prominent member of the Bengal delegation who had been to Wardha to meet Mahatma Gandhi and other prominent Congress leaders, told the 'United Press' that Gandhiji did not want a revision of the Parliamentary programme of the Congress at present. The question of resumption of office did not arise at all as no attempt had been made by the Government to end the deadlock.

MINORITY PROVINCES.

It is understood that the question of revision of Parliamentary programme in the minority provinces is under the active consideration of the Congress authorities. The attitude of the Muslim League Working Committee towards the war situation and parliamentary matters will be carefully watched.

It is understood that the Congress attitude regarding minorities is expected to be defined before the next session of the Legislature.

The Bengal delegation also discussed with Gandhiji the communal situation in the country. In the opinion of Gandhiji the Congress as an organisation could hardly help in the matter. According to him individual Congressmen could tackle the problem non-violently.

The report that Mr. S. Satyamurti has been permitted to carry on propaganda in favour of office acceptance is not correct.—United Press.

"HINDU" ON CONGRESS AND SATYAGRAHA

Advocates Need For Change Of Policy

MADRAS, Oct. 25.

The need for a reorientation of its policy by the Congress is stressed by the "Hindu" in a three-column editorial under the caption "'Call Off Satyagraha".

"The Congress," says the paper, "has always taken up a robustly realistic attitude towards the march of events affecting the fortunes of the country. Such an organisation cannot at this moment afford to think that the policy that was considered necessary and adequate more than a year ago is either necessary or adequate now. Both the course of international developments and the political and administrative changes inside the country have been too considerable to allow us to think that there is no need for a fresh attempt to see whether a reorientation of policy is not called for."

Proceeding the paper says: "We do not for a moment overlook the tremendous value of a moral protest against Britain's action in dragging this country into war as if the opinions of 400 million people were of no account. That protest has resounded in all the four corners of the world by now. If Satyagraha is suspended now, no one can be misled into supposing that Britain has succeeded in living down the opposition to her having adopted a high-handed attitude both in regard to India's entry into the war and her national aspirations."

Concluding the paper says: "We know that Gandhiji does not regard the Satyagraha campaign as a political move, that for him it is the symbol of a great spiritual effort which may have a profound influence on human endeavour and aspirations in the not distant future. But we would respectfully suggest that a great political organisation is hardly the medium for the propagation of such views or for the testing of their worth.

While it would be wrong to suggest that he and those who think like him should give up what is to them an article of faith, we would venture to say that, realising the plight of the country and the direction in which the thoughts of all progressive elements are moving, he shoould advise the Congress to revise its policy if it should be convinced that a change is called for in the best interests of the country.

Mahatmaji has, at crucial times in in the past, given a new impulse to Congress activities by such unconventional and great-hearted leadership and we trust he will see that the time is ripe for another such change.—A. P.

BACK TO JAIL AGAIN

NEW DELHI, Oct. 25.

Maulana Abdulla Faruqi, an Ahrar leader, was arrested this evening in connection with a speech delivered by him yesterday. Maulana Faruqi was released from jail only ten days ago after serving a term of one year's rigorous imprisonment.—A. P.

Ahmedabad Arrest

AHMEDABAD, Oct. 25.

Mr. Kantilal Shah was arrested to-day while offering satyagraha in the city.—A. P.

C. P. M. L. A. Released

JUBBULPORE, Oct. 24.

After undergoing the sentence of one year's rigorous imprisonment Pundit Kashi Prasad Pande, M.L.A. Chairman of the District Council, Jubbulpore, arrived here yesterday from Nagpur.

In a statement to the Press Mr. Pande complains about the quality of food served to Satyagraha prisoners and says that owing to food and climate troubles their health is deteriorating. —United Press.

To Fill Up Subhas Bose's Vacancy

CALCUTTA, Oct. 25.

The seat of Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose as an Alderman of the Calcutta Corporation has become vacant, Mr. Bose having absented himself from the meetings of the Corporation for six consecutive months, according to a notification to-day. A meeting of the councillors of the Corporation has, therefore, been called for electing an Alderman in place of Mr. Bose. —A. P.

Contest For Aney's Seat

AMRAOTI, Oct. 25.

Six candidates filed nomination papers to-day for the bye-election to the seat in the Central Assembly, rendered vacant owing to the appointment of Mr. M. S. Aney as member of the Viceroy's Executive Council. The Congress candidates are Mr. W. G. Joshi, ex-President of the Berar P.C.C. who is now in Nagpur Jail, and Mr. N. B. Patil member of the C.P. Assembly from Yeotmal.

The Forward Bloc candidates are Dr. S. G. Patwardhan and his wife Mrs. Parwatibai Patwardhan from Amraoti.

The Hindu Sabha will support Mr. R. A. Kanitkar of Buldana, while Dr. P. S. Deshmukh, ex-Minister, is an independent.

Mr. N. B. Patil and Mrs. Patwardhan are likely to withdraw.

Scrutiny will be held on October 27 and voting on November 18.—A. P.

Students' Conference In Lucknow

LUCKNOW, Oct. 25.

The Fifth Lucknow Students Conference will be held here on October 29, and the succeeding days under the presidentship of Mr. Saumyendranath Tagore, Mr. Niharendu Dutt Majumdar, General Secretary, Labour Party of India, has been requested to inaugurate the Conference. On the second day of the proceedings, Miss Nirmala Roy President of the Bengal Provincial Girls Students Committee will preside.—A. P.

PESHAWAR DIST. BOARD SUPPRESSED

PESHAWAR, Oct. 25.

The suppression of the Peshawar District Board has been gazetted. Until its construction, all the powers and duties of the Board shall be exercised and performed by the Deputy Commissioner, Peshawar.

The Government holds that the Board was not competent to perform its duties owing to the paucity of the number of members.

It will be recalled that towards the end of last year the Congress Party, which formed the majority, withdrew from the Board, under instructions of Dr. Khan Sahib, Ex-Premier, who had been authorised to investigate the affairs of the Party by the Frontier Provincial Congress Party.

Since the resignation of the Congress members, two of whom decided to remain in it in spite of Party order, the Board has been functioning with a small number of members and under a Muslim Leaguer chairman.—A.P.

IFTIKHAR-UD-DIN REFUSED INTERVIEW

LAHORE, Oct. 24.

It is learnt that Mian Iftikhar-ud-Din, President of the Punjab Provincial Congress Committee, who applied for an interview with Sheikh Hissamuddin, Sardar Karam Singh and other politicals detained in Muzaffargarh jail has not been granted permission for the interview by the Punjab Government.—United Press

Satara M.L.A. Released

(From Our Correspondent).

SATARA: October 24.

Mr. B. J. alias Babasaheb Shinde, M.L.A. (Satara North) who was released from Yeravda Central Jail on the expiry of his term (12 months' R.I.) during the 'Diwali' holidays could not go to stay in his village (Akhade), since he had to attend on his ailing wife and brother at Satara.

Statue Of Sir Ramaswamy Iyer

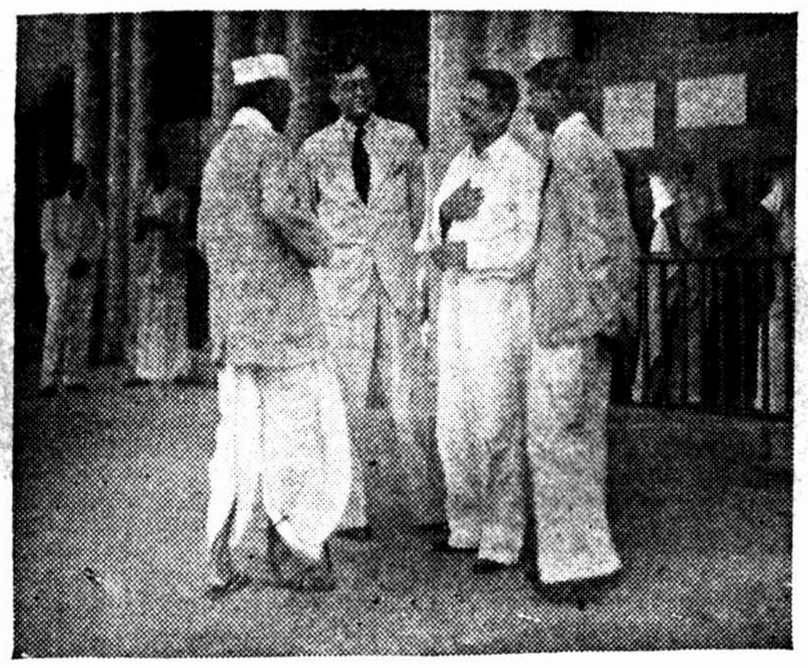
SYRIAN CHRISTIANS DISAPPROVAL

The Syrian Christians of Travancore in Ceylon have issued a statement of disapproval, at the proposed move of erecting a statue of the present Dewan, Sir C. P. Ramaswamy Iyer, for various reasons, predominant among which are poverty of the people and the alleged sectarian aspect of the move.

Big Khadi Sales At Ahmedabad

AHMEDABAD, Oct 24.

Stocks of Khaddar in the local Khadi Bhandars have been depleted on account of the unusual demand for Khaddar this year according to Mr. Arjun Lala, Secretary of the City Congress Committee, who states that Khaddar worth over Rs 80,000 was sold during Gandhi Week and now to meet the demand of Khadi Hundis worth over Rs. 10,000 which had been sold during Gandhi Week fresh stocks have been ordered —A. P.



Mr. S. Satyamurti M.L.A. (Central) at National Studios during his Bombay sojourn.

Sir Akbar Hydari at National Studios during his recent sojourn in Bombay.

Shirley Shows Versatility

Shirley Temple's two years away from the screen haven't cost her any of her amazing versatility. In fact, she'll do more in Kathleen than in any other single picture of her spectacular career.

She'll run the gamut of Shirley Temple talents in her first picture for Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer, singing, dancing, laughing and crying. And in addition she'll swim, bicycle and play badminton and tennis.

Kathleen is the story of a lonely, motherless child, whose father is too tied up in business affairs to give her more than fleeting attention. Herbert Marshall, Laraine Day and Gail Patrick play the leading adult roles.

ROXY OUT OF CURFEW

Only Indian House With Two Shows

Thursday night's happenings have again sapped the life out of the city's entertainment. One only hopes that the peace of the last fortyeight hours is real, and that it will last. In any case the public patronage of films is bound to be affected so long as the curfew lasts.

As during the last spell of curfew, the Roxy theatre has utilised its position outside the curfew bounds, to give a lead in rehabilitating public confidence. While all other Indian-film theatres have only one show on weekdays, the Roxy offers two one at 3 p.m., so that patrons have a whole hour-and-half to reach home before curfew begins; and another at 6-30 p.m., for people out of curfew bounds.

The Roxy has three shows to-day, including a Matinee at 12-30 noon.

Hollywood Stars Support British War Relief!

Brian Aherne, with his wife Joan Fontaine, left Newark Airport on a series of air stops in connection with British war relief. The couple, piloting their private plane, have arranged to be present at meetings in Pittsburgh, Cleveland, Chicago, Omaha and other cities held as part of the new "Thumbs Up!" British aid drive. In Chicago they will also be present at an aid-to-China rally. Aherne's newest role is in Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer's "Smilin' Through", in which he will appear with Jeanette MacDonald and Gene Raymond. He and Miss Fontaine are due back in Hollywood at the end of next week.

British Refugee Children In "Babes On Broadway"

Three British refugee children have been cast to play themselves in Metro-Goldwyn-Mayers' Babes on Broadway. They'll take part in a scene with Mickey Rooney and Judy Garland, where the English youngsters broadcast from New York to their parents in Great Britain.

The three are Rene Austin, 12, from St. Nicholas at Wade, near Dover, and John and Kitty David, 11 and 9 respectively, from Devon by the Sea. They are living in Hollywood now.

Rene has never been in pictures, but has studied to be an eccentric dancer and comedienne. She entertained in army camps around New York after arrival in this country. John and Kitty both appeared in small roles in a French picture made four years ago near Paris.

In the scene with them will be 100 American youths, all joining Mickey and Judy in singing "Chin Up, Cheerio, Carry On," the song which made such a hit with Lord Halifax on his recent trip to Hollywood.

Hear What The Heroine Of 'A Woman's Face' Says

An Interview With Joan Crawford

"Naturally I am very happy about the reception given to 'A Woman's Face'" said Joan Crawford, in her first "on-the-set" interview since the United States release of her latest Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer vehicle, in which she plays the role of a woman disfigured by a scar but nevertheless commanding the devotion of two men.

"Many of my closed friends advised me against undertaking such a radical departure from my earlier roles", explained the star. "They told me I had succeeded in parts having a sound romantic flavour and that to try anything as far removed as the girl in 'A Woman's Face' would be to risk my future career. I replied that the story appealed to me more than anything I had read in years and that I believed that half the battle in making an outstanding picture is to believe in it with your whole heart.

GAMBLING FUTURE CAREER.

"Finally, after listening to all the speeches I could stand about staying 'glamorous' and 'beautiful,' I made my final appeal to Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer. They said that if I wanted the story that much they would give me one of their best producers, Victor Saville, and one of their best directors, George Cukor. From then on we were on our own. The company was gambling a very large investment I was gambling, perhaps, my whole future career

"I won't say there were not days during the production and long, anxious days while the print was being prepared, when I wasn't terribly worried. I felt I had really been able to give more vigour and more complete sincerity to the role than anything I had ever done. But would the public feel so? Mightn't it be true that they wouldn't want me in such an unorthodox part? I asked myself that question over and over Even after the first studio run-through and executives began to tell me they liked me better in this than anything I'd ever done, I kept asking the question

"In the final analysis, the picture-going public is the only arbiter as to a star's career. They can make or break the biggest of all Hollywood players, and the most popular actor on the lot wouldn't remain long if the reports from his last vehicle showed a tremendous decline in box-office appeal You have to try for good pictures, in Hollywood, but they must be good in the eyes of the public, not your own or your employer's.

YOU GET WHAT YOU WANT

"There isn't much else to say about 'A Woman's Face' except that it confirms one of my strongest beliefs—the theory that no actor is restricted from doing any part that he or she really wants to do. The level of audience understanding and appreciation has very definitely advanced in the last ten years We are no longer in the cycle where a man has to worry about being a 'matinee idol' or a woman about being a fashion plate.

Audiences, more than ever, want roles that are original, strong and different. They judge an actor or actress more than ever before, on the basis of versatility I have seen dozens of examples of careers going downhill because the player did the same part over and over again The stories had different names, but the roles were alike. I'm very glad I made the experiment myself in such a drastic way. I think its results will be helpful to others."

In addition to being an advocate of more varied and unconventional roles for Hollywood's "glamour girls" Miss Crawford is a staunch believer in the value of getting more perspective for one's work by dividing time between New York and Hollywood. She spent many months last year in New York and said that it was very helpful to her.

YOU MUST HAVE VACATION

"I think every actor in Hollywood would be benefited by at least one or two months far away from the studio annually," said Miss Crawford. "This could be spent on the stage or in any activity of personal interest, serving to prevent the actor from getting stale."

A Woman's Face has just been awarded signal honour in a poll conducted by the Hollywood Reporter (American trade publication). The picture was voted the best of the month, with special mention of Miss Crawford's performance and George Cukor's direction. The screen play by Donald Ogden Stewart and Elliot Paul was also called the finest of the month. "When Ladies Meet" is Miss Crawford's next vehicle, with Robert Taylor and Greer Garson being co-starred.

Shree Amba Films

A new film company called Shree Amba Films has been started with its studio at Kathak Lodge, Main Road, Dadar. The proprietor is Mr Labhashankar Joshi, who has planned a social film under the direction of Anandi Prasad Kapoor.

Garbo Cooks A Recipe

In her new comedy as yet untitled, Greta Garbo introduces a brand new recipe and prepares it step by step on the screen. The scene occurs when, as a ski instructor in a winter resort she prepares breakfast for Melvyn Douglas (playing the role of her husband), Ruth Gordon (his secretary) and Roland Young (his business associate).

To one and a half cups of boiling water add three-fourths of a cup of oatmeal. Let simmer for an hour while this is cooking beat a half pint of heavy whipping cream until stiff, adding sugar. Pole the whipped cream like snow topped peaks over the hot porridge Serve with cafe au lait and Melba toast for a perfect cold-weather breakfast.

"Lagan" At Chitra In Second Week

The New Theatres' musical comedy picture "Lagan" enters its second week's run at Chitra (Dadar).

It is the story of a sprightly girl, learning music at the hands of a master, whom she far outputs in glory and glamour.

K. L. Saigal and Kanan Devi are featured in "Lagan," while the supporting cast includes Jagdish and Nawab.

"The Charge Of The Light Brigade" At Royal Opera House

One of the most spectacular films made in Hollywood "The Charge of the Light Brigade" will be shown at Royal Opera House on Sunday at 10 a.m. at half rate admission prices.

Errol Flynn and Olivia de Havilland lead a cast of thousands in this magnificent love story based on Tennyson's immortal poem

This picture presents magnificent adventure, thrills and spectacle, with the famous "Charge" supplying the unforgettable finals.

Urmilla Joins Sobhagya Pictures

Sobhagya Pictures have secured Urmilla, the naughty girl, for its whole way laugh riot, 'Tamasha.'

A born artiste she first struck front-page headlines in "Kahan Hai Manzil Teri." Since then the Studios have been vieing with one another to reserve her talent and the demand on her energy and time has been so great that often she has had to work for days and nights at a stretch.

The fact that Gope is co-starred with Urmilla adds extra lustre to the accomplishments of Tamasha' which are many and varied.

The direction of the picture is in the hands of Dwarka Khosla.

George Formby in "Keep Fit", British comedy at the Excelsior.

"The Nelson Eddy Gift" For Red Cross

"The best birthday gift imaginable!" That was Nelson Eddy's reaction to a letter received on the set of The Chocolate Soldier recently from London. Written by Patricia Edmondson in behalf of Eddy's English chapter of his fan clubs, the letter stated that the members would have liked to forward a small remembrance to the star, but wartime conditions made that impossible.

"However," the letter went on, "we collected and sent on to the Red Cross enough to pay for twenty parcels of food for British prisoners of war."

Miss Edmondson enclosed a letter from the Red Cross acknowledging receipt of the "Nelson Eddy gift" and stating that the parcels had been sent. It also contained a list of the foods which British prisoners are allowed to receive.

De Havilland And Ratt Teamed For "All Through The Night"

Hollywood, Calif. (May 00)—Olivia de Havilland and George Raft, who have never been in a picture together before, will be co-starred in "All Through The Night", to be produced soon by Warner Bros.

The screen play, written by Leonard Spigelgass from an original story by himself and Leo Rosten, tells how a mob of gangsters break up a fifth-column movement in this country. Vincent Sherman, whose option has just been taken up by Warners, will direct.

Starting date will be set when Raft finishes in "Manpower", in which he is co-starred with Edward G. Robinson and Marlene Dietrich, and Miss de Havilland returns to her home lot from Paramount, where she is playing a starring role in "Hold Back The Dawn."

Garbo And Robert Sterling Get Acquainted

When Robert Sterling played a scene opposite Garbo for the first time, he was very nervous. It did not lessen his embarrassment that the first line he had to speak to her was, "I adore you".

Director George Cukor began with the long shot, went into a medium shot and then did the two-shot from several angles. Each time Bob said "I adore you" he was placed closer to the star, until finally his head was practically on her shoulder

When the scene was finished, Garbo said, "That's what I call a good way to get acquainted"

Sterling now says she is the "most democratic" person with whom he has ever worked.

CALCUTTA RACES

Results Of Saturday's Events

CALCUTTA: October 25.

The following are the results of to-day's Tollygunge Gymkhana races:—

THE GOVERNOR'S CUP (Div. III)—Distance about 9 furlongs.

BLACKOUR (Mr J.D. Tanner) 10/4, Owner 1
COLBETT (Messrs. S.M. Dhelia and M. M. Gaistaun) 11/6, Gaistaun 2
SHIRLEY TEMPLE (Mr. R.J. Clugh) 9/7, Pratt 3
AGREEABLE (Lt.-Col. F.J. Anderson) 10/10. Harding 4

Tote paid Rs. 26 for win; Rs. 11/8, and Rs. 9 for places.

THE SHORT PLATE (Div. II)—Distance about 5 furlongs.

BITTER SWEET (Mr. R.W. Mellor) 10/3, McGaffin 1
SNIFTER (Mr. Geo. K. MacFarlane) 10/6 Farmer 2
LUSHORE (Mr. S.A. Basil) 11/7, Resenelli 3
PLEASURE CRUISE (Messrs. N.D. Bagree and R. Chamria) 10/13, Capt. L. Smith 4

Tote paid Rs. 11 for win; Rs. 6/8, Rs. 7 and Rs. 30/8 for places.

THE GOVERNOR'S CUP (Div. II)—Distance about 9 furlongs.

COURT JESTER (Mr. A.R. Holt) 10/0, Tanner 1
LOUGH SWILLY (Mr. J. Moreshead) 10/5, Claughton 2
GUIBURN (Messrs. A.E. McCartney and C.H. Heape) 11/2, Farmer 3
VERBSON (Mr. A.T. Law) 11/2, MacGaffin 4

Tote paid Rs. 127 for win; Rs. 31, Rs. 14/8 and Rs. 11 for places.

THE SPORTSMAN'S PLATE—Distance about 6 furlongs.

CAZIQUE (Mr. E. Springfield) 10/7, Resinelli 1
SPIONOGUE (Nawab Ayesha Begum) 9/7, McGaffin 2
SCOTCH JOHNNY (Mr. A.E. McCartney) 9/9, De Cruz 3
SHANAD (Mrs. J. Dand) 10/9, L. Smith ...4

Tote paid Rs. 33 for win; Rs. 15/8, Rs. 11 and Rs. 17 for places.

THE GOVERNOR'S CUP (Div. I)—Distance 9 furlongs.

SIR ELDON (Mr. J. Morshead) 10/4, Resinelli 1
JETHA (Mr. F.D. Farmer) 10/9, Owner ...2
SYCE WINGS (Mrs. R.W. Dennis) 11/6, M.K. Ali Khan 3
GRACIOUS KING (Mr. J. Dand) 9/9, Capt. L. Smith 4

Tote paid Rs. 16 for win; Rs. 7/8, Rs. 7 and Rs. 9 for places.

THE SHORT PLATE (Div. I)—Distance about 5 furlongs.

JOSEPHINE (Mr. Durga Charan) 9/7, Capt L. Smith 1
SPANISH PATROL (Mr. A.E. McCartney) 10/3 Farmer 2
LONGOON (Mrs. J.I.P Evans) 9/7, J. De Cruz 3
NOVERTON (Mr. G.J. Gardner) 9/7, McGaffin 4

Tote paid Rs. 10/8 for win; Rs. 5, Rs. 7/8 and Rs. 7 for places.

THE JIU JITSU PLATE—Distance about 1 1/4 miles.

BROWN JACK (Mr. C.H. Wilkinson) plus 45. Owner 1
BUNTY (Mr. A.T. Law) plus 40, Pecker ...2
RHUFORD (Mrs. J. Latimer) plus 40, Latimer 3
STATESMAN (Maj. C.C. Morrison) plus 125, Owner 4

Tote paid Rs. 10/8 for win; Rs. 7 and Rs. 12 for places.—A. P.

TO-NIGHT....

2nd Glorious Week

★

A picture that will make you roar with laughter.

SASURAL

It's a RANJIT HIT

Directed by: CHATURBHUJ A. DOSHI

Cast:

★MADHURI ★MOTILAL
★NURJAHAN
★KANTILAL

Daily at 4 p.m. only
Mat. on Sat., Sun. & Holidays at 1-30 p.m.

OPERA HOUSE

Arolkar's Tall Score For The Rest

Week-End Cricket In City: Baroda v. Hindu Gym.

Fine century by S. R. Arolker playing for the Rest Team against the Kanga XI in a two-day fixture on the Parsi Gymkhana ground was the feature of Saturday cricket. P. S. D'Souza, who supported him had to his credit 35.

BARODA v HINDU GYM.

Another interesting match was witnessed on the Hindu Gymkhana ground where the Baroda Cricket Association now in Bombay was entertained to a two-day fixture. Here Uday Merchant, remaining unbeaten with 81 was found to be the hero of the day.

AT STADIUM

At the Brabourne Stadium A. A. Hakim playing for C. C. I. against the Bombay Cricket Association knocked up 53

All the three matches will continue to-day (Sunday)

The match between Muslim Gymkhana and the Rander Cricket Club had to be cancelled as the visitors did not come to Bombay on account of the riot situation

COLOMBO RACES

Results Of Saturday's Events

COLOMBO: October 25.

Following are to-day's race results:—

IRAQ PLATE (III Div.)—Distance 9 furlongs.

HERMES (Mrs. and Mr. H.P. Cosmas) 8/11, Young 1
VORTEX (Zaidan bin Khalai) 8/7, Silva ...2
BACHELOR BOY (Mrs. G.N.G. Walles) 8/13, S. Pereira 3
MORRIS (M.Z. Omer) 8/0 W. Silva 4

All ran.

Tote paid Rs. 33 for win; Rs. 7/8, Rs. 6 and Rs. 8 for places.

EUPHRATES PLATE—Distance 956 yards.

GOLDEN DAWN (Mrs. E.M.W. Jayasuriya) 8/6, M. Eude 1
JAW-AL-IRAQ (Dhanoon bin Yusuff) 8/5, Burgess 2
MADHURI (Mercia) 7/10, A. Thompson ...3
HAMPSTEAD (Abdul) 9/0, Rook 4

All ran.

Tote paid Rs. 11/8 for win; Rs. 7/8 and Rs. 8 for places.

IRAQ PLATE (II Div.)—Distance 9 furlongs.

KHALAF STAR (Douglas) 8/4, Rook 1
IRAN SHAH (Messrs. Dhanoon bin Yusuff and S. Yusuff) 8/2, Warren 2
MUVAMAR (Rajan) 9/0, Burgess 3
FRAMROZE (E.F. Edrisinghe) 8/8, Fox ...4

All ran.

Tote paid Rs. 39/8 for win; Rs. 10/8, Rs. 17/8 and Rs. 13 for places.

BADMINTON PLATE (II Div.)—Distance 5 furlongs 23 yards.

HAPPI (P.J. Stanley) 8/12, Warren 1
SEAFIELD (B. Amarasuriya) 8/10, Fox ...2
LIPPIA SECOND (De Silva) 7/9, W. Silva 3
GRECIAN MIST (A.R. Aitken) 8/6, Kluge 4

All ran.

Tote paid Rs. 12/8 for win; Rs. 7/8, Rs. 13 and Rs. 15 for places.

MANNING CUP—Distance 1 mile.

GOOD CARE (R.L. Pereira) 8/9, M. Eude ...1
MEADOW GRASS (Mrs. G.N.G. Walles) 8/7, Rook 2
MARILLA (Douglas) 7/4 Baker 3
WARRIOR'S CALL (Sena) 7/7, H. Black 4

All ran.

Tote paid Rs. 24/8 for win; Rs. 12 and Rs. 11/8 for places.

DALKEITH PLATE—Distance 9 furlongs.

GORGEOUS HUSSY (R.L. Pereira) 8/0, H. Eude 1
JACK BULGER (Douglas) 8/7, Rook 2
THE JESTER (A.R. Aitken) 8/6, Warren 3
AMORET (R.J. Congreve) 8/7, Orme 4

All ran.

Tote paid Rs. 49 for win; Rs. 13/8, Rs. 12/8 and Rs. 22 for places.

BADMINTON PLATE (I Div.)—Distance 5 furlongs 23 yards.

FLORES (Douglas) 8/6, Fox 1
WINDOW SILL (W.B. Bartlet) 9/0, Warren 2
SILVER TISSUE (Lt.-Col. Pt. Saunders) 8/3, H. Black 3
BUGLE BLAST (Aru) 8/0, Kluge 4

All ran.

Tote paid Rs. 15 for win; Rs. 16/8, Rs. 9 and Rs. 10 for places.

IRAQ PLATE (I Div.)—Distance 9 furlongs

AGE OF HEARTS (Lt.-Col. Pt. Saunders) 8/5, H. Black 1
YOUNG SUWAITI (Mrs. E.M.W. Jayasuriya) 8/2, M. Eude 2
ROSE PRINCE (Mehdi Hussein) 7/13, West 3
GOLDEN MORN (A.E. De Silva) 7/11, R. Eude 4

All ran.

Tote paid Rs. 31/8 for win; Rs. 10, Rs. 13/8 and Rs. 14/8 for places.

MADRAS MEET MYSORE

BANGALORE, Oct. 25.

The two-day fixture between Madras and Mysore in the Inter Association Cricket commenced this morning on the Central College grounds. Madras won the toss and electing to bat made 118 runs for loss of five wickets at lunch

Madras were all out in their first innings for 261 runs (Srinivasa Raghavan 52; Kittappa 32; Ranga Iyengar 7 wickets for 63 runs and M. G. Panduranga Rao three for 45 runs).

At close of play, to-day, Mysore made 34 runs for one wicket.

(SCORES)

MADRAS

N. Suryanarayananan b Ranga Iyengar 36
C. V. Krishnaswamy l.-b.-w Panduranga Rao 9
P. N Sundaresan l.-b.-w Ranga Iyengar 41
Raja of Ramnad l.-b.-w Ranga Iyengar 21
Pratham Singh c Panduranga Rao b Ranga Iyengar 1

Dr. P. Subbaroyan President of the Board of Cricket Control for India was among the interested spectators at the match.—A. P.

C. C. I. v. Bombay Cricket Association

BOMBAY CRICKET ASSOCIATION (1ST INNINGS.)

A. A. Hakim 53, K. R. Meherhomji 32, K. C Ibrahim 23, U. M. Chandarana 9, S. Heptullah (not out) 12, R. S. Irani 5, R. S Modi (not out) 1, extra 5, total 140

England Beat Wales

BIRMINGHAM, Oct 25.

In sixth wartime Anglo-Welch soccer match England beat Wales by two goals to one.—Reuter

Dr. Kanga's XI v. The Rest

THE REST (1ST INNINGS.)

B. P. Kadam 13, A. C Pareira 18, D Pontis 9, J. Philips 2, E Alexandre 2, S R. Arolker 132, P. S. D'Souza 35, E. Fernandes 0, E Mendoza 3, A. S. Gomes 0, V. Dias (not out) 0, extra 11, total 225.

From the Kanga XI D B. Satha and N. H. Colah took three wickets each for 69 and 33 runs respectively.

Hindu Gym. v. Baroda Cricket Association

HINDU GYM. (1ST INNINGS.)

L. P Jai 17, I. B Kenny (not out) 43, M. K Mantri 22, U. M Merchant (not out) 81, extra 1, total 164

GOLWALLAS BEAT KIDDERPORE

CALCUTTA, Oct. 25.

The Golwalla Water Polo side played their second match in Calcutta, against the Kidderpore Swimming Club this evening and won by seven goals to two.

The Bombay team made a few changes which improved the side.

To-morrow they will play against a Bengal Representative side. There was more understanding among the Bombay players to-day and though they won by a comfortable margin, they should have scored many more goals The Golwalla side led by two goals scored in as many minutes by Shroff and Ghosh and then the local side scored their first goal through Sinha. Bombay went ahead and scored three more goals to lead by five goals to one in the first half (Shroff two and Ghosh).

In the second half the local side played better, and though they reduced the lead through Paul (5-2) the Bombay side scored two more goals through Shroff to win by seven goals to two.

TEAMS

GOLWALLA WATER POLO CLUB:—P. N. Desai, M Sethna and D Davar; P. Desai, M. N Dick, R P. Shroff and N. K. Ghosh

KIDDERPORE S. CLUB:—A Mukherjee, K Kesherbani and A Paul; Raja Ram Savoo, M. M. Sinha, S. Mukherjee and K. Saha.—A. P.

PROMOTING INTER-COMMUNAL AMITY

Work Of Friends' League

"Biradari" or "Friends' League" is an association lately started in the Bombay Suburban District with the object of increasing social contact between the different communities living in this district and thus helping to improve relations. This "Biradari" held its first function at the Municipal Hall, Bandra to celebrate the Divali and Id festivals on Friday when a large gathering of members of all communities were present. Mr. Hussain B Tyabji first explained to the gathering the objects and programme of the "Biradari". Thereafter the meeting was addressed by Messrs. Dhirajlal Desa. of Bombay, Mr. Shaikh Amir of Bandra and Swami Anand of Thana. Then followed a very pleasant social and refreshments. The gathering was extremely enthusiastic and bades well for the success of the Biradari's programme

Administrator For Bombay Town Planning

It is proposed to amend the Bombay Town Planning Act, 1915 so as to appoint an Administrator who will undertake town planning scheme and will be entitled to exercise all the powers and perform all the duties of a local authority.

Sikandar Meets Jinnah

Stage Set For Muslim League Council Session

NEW DELHI, Oct. 25.

The 'United Press' learns that Sir Sikandar Hyat Khan, Premier of the Punjab, who arrived here this morning had long talks with Mr. M. A. Jinnah, President of the All-India Muslim League, at the latter's residence this afternoon.

It appears that the talks related to Sir Sikandar's statements on the political situation and the agenda before the Council of the All-India Muslim League which is meeting to-morrow.

Among others who met Mr. Jinnah to-day were Sir Hasan Suhrawardy, Nawab Sir Mahomed Yusuf, Nawab Khuro of Sind, Mian Abdul Haye, Education Minister, Punjab, Raja Ghaznafar Ali Khan, Parliamentary Secretary, Punjab, and some other members of the Central Assembly.

It is understood that all these talks related to political and International situations and the attitude of the Muslim League towards war efforts. It is reported that the trend of the talks was on the question of withdrawing from the Central Assembly.—United Press.

MR. JINNAH'S MOVEMENTS

To Address League Conference On November 3

NEW DELHI, Oct. 25.

Mr. M. A. Jinnah, President of the All-India Muslim League leaves for Aligarh on November 1 to participate in the Aligarh Muslim League Conference, which begins its three-day session on the afternoon of November 1, under the presidentship of Mr. H. S. Suhrawardy. Mr. Jinnah will address the conference on November3. The same evening he will be given a reception by the Muslim University Union. He will leave for Delhi on November 4.

Mr. Jinnah has agreed to preside over the Annual Session of the All-India Muslim Students' Federation at Nagpur on December 25, 26 and 27.—A. P.

HUQ AT DELHI.

NEW DELHI, Oct. 25.

The Hon. Mr. Fazlul Huq, Premier of Bengal, arrived this evening from Calcutta.—A. P.

LONDON.—It is understood that Lord Louis Mountbatten is shortly returning to Great Britain to take up an important appointment entitling him to promotion to the rank of Commodore First Class. Lord Mountbatten is being relieved by Captain A. G. Talbot, D.S.O., as Commander of the Aircraft Carrier "Illustrious" now undergoing repairs in America.—Reuter.

Mark The Change In Timings:—

Sunday—9-30 a.m. 12-30 and 3-30 p.m.

From Monday Daily One Show at 3-30 p.m.

PLEASE ALSO MARK:—

Minerva's "Sikandar" was released with great eclat in cities like Delhi, Lahore, Bangalore at two theatres simultaneously and in all at more than two dozen key cities all over India on a front extending over thousands of miles!

Here in Bombay in the 8th Riotous Week!

Minerva's Stupendous Historical

Sikandar

Direction: SOHRAB MODI

AT THE

MINERVA

TALKIES

(AN EVERGREEN RELEASE)

Battle For Moscow Raging With Death-Defying Fury

(Continued from Page 14)

stantial changes fiercest fighting continued all day and the Germans appear to be bringing up further reserves.

Artillery began to roar at dawn on Friday while German tank and infantry attacks continued almost without respite throughout the day. South of Maloyaroslavets the Germans pressed back Soviet troops at some points but further advance was resisted and the attempts of German units to cross the River Oka were frustrated.

On the northern sector of the Moscow front Soviet troops still firmly hold their positions.

"Pravda" quoted by Moscow Radio says:—Fighting was fiercest near Mojaisk, west of Moscow where, says the "Pravda", the Germans are trying to develop the offensive eastwards and northwards. Every hamlet and village is being bitterly defended.

One of the outskirts of the hamlet N. street fighting is in progress

The village of K. is being held by Soviet units.

The Soviet Air Force has carried out bombing raids and attack on the roads along which German reinforcements are moving.

In one sector about 70 German tanks and armoured cars, 200 lorries, two battalions of infantry and two anti-aircraft batteries were destroyed.

The "Pravda", states that the German army is displaying "an offensive spirit" in the hope of reaching warm winter quarters in Moscow.

Pointing out that the offensives against Moscow have now been going on for 23 days the "Pravda" says this means that Hitler's plan to take Moscow by a short lightning stroke has failed and adds "the battle ahead will break the back of Hitlerite Germany at the walls of Moscow.

Germans Far From Moscow

Military commentary by "Annalist":—

A spokesman on the German wireless ten days ago said that the German armies would be entering Moscow by to-morrow. That is one of the statements broadcast to encourage morale at home and sow depression abroad which are then conveniently forgotten in circumstances like the present when things have not gone according to plan. Far from being in Moscow, the Germans are still a long way from the outer defences and there is no indication of any progress or, indeed, of any claim to progress in the last German 'communique.'

The Russian 'communique' specifically mentions the same three places, Kalinin, Mojaisk and Maloyaroslavetz which have been the scene of the most stubborn fighting since the German breakthrough at Vyazma. The fact that Orel has not been mentioned suggests that the Germans have been concentrating their thrust in the centre and left centre. Kalinin would appear to have been the focal point of the worst fighting.

Blizzards Near Leningrad

The battle has swayed backwards and forwards over its bloodstained ruins and yet there seems no sign of abating. But human endurance has its limitations and the weather factor has to be taken into consideration. There are reports of blizzards near Leningrad. Severe snowstorms further south, which would wreck German communications, might lose them the war.

Meanwhile the most striking news has been the appointment of Marshal Timenshenko to the Southern Sector, while Marshal Voroshilov and Marshal Budenny are entrusted with the task of organising new armies in the rear. This is a sign of confidence and not despair. It means that Stalin is satisfied with his ability to hold the northern sector and is able to devote the energies of the two of his ablest Generals to the preparations for a spring offensive.

Problem For Nazis

There is apparently no fear of a serious defeat in the south. Marshal Timoshenko there will repeat his tactics in the Central Sector, namely, of inflicting the maximum punishment while skilfully evading encirclement. He has unlimited space behind him and the problem of transport and supplies increases with every kilometre the German armies and their associates on this front advance.

The mixed composition of the German force with Italians Hungarians, Rumanians, and Slovaks further complicates the question of co-ordinating these various groups, especially as their combative value varies very considerably.

Marshal von Runstedt who is in Supreme Command must find it somewhat of a task to sandwich his reluctant Allies with the German troops partly to give them a stiffening, but chiefly to prevent any collusion among them against the Nazi taskmasters.—Reuter.

ALL GERMAN ATTACKS REPULSED.

LONDON, Oct. 25.

All German efforts at advance on the approaches to the Crimea have been firmly repulsed, announced the Moscow wireless early morning on Saturday.—Reuter.

3 MORE FRENCHMEN SHOT

VICHY, Oct. 25.

Three more Frenchmen were shot on Friday for "illegal possession of arms and munitions," according to the Vichy news agency. The order was signed by von Stuelpnagal, Nazi Commander of the army of occupation in France.—Reuter.

Enemy Planes Over Moscow Dispersed

A group of German planes made a raid on Moscow last night, according to the Moscow radio. Most of the planes were dispersed by anti-aircraft fire, before reaching Moscow.

A small number of bombs were dropped at random on dwelling houses No military and industrial objectives were hit. There was a small number of casualties.

Twenty German planes were brought down near Moscow yesterday, according to the Moscow radio.

DUBLIN:—The steps which the Eire Government are to take to control emigration to Britain were announced in an official statement on Friday night.

GROUNDWORK OF WORLD'S RECOVERY AFTER WAR

London "Times" Eulogises International Labour Conference

LONDON, October 25

On the occasion of the opening of the International Labour Conference in New York on Monday next "The Times" in a leader to-day stressing the great opportunity now before the International labour office of preparatory work for world's recovery after the war, points out that guiding principles may be drawn from the past, but they will have to be applied to conditions that have altered profoundly.

"The organisation of war supplies by the eastern group supply conference in Delhi a year ago", says "The Times", "Will have lasting effects on industrial developments in the Far East.

Nor must the development in China under the strain of war, of a multitude of small co-operative undertaking be overlooked. In Brazil the construction of a large iron and steel plant will be an influence in the trade relations in the western hemisphere.

In Australia, as in India and South Africa the pace of industrialisation is being quickened and throughout the world, not only in the zone of war, new trade relations are being established.

The current of men's desires is flowing in new channels and will be a powerful force in shaping policies after the war. National boundaries have set too narrow limits to the organisation of economic resources. That is seen demonstrated in the war. Will not the organisation of prosperity in peace also demand international foundation?"

"The Times" describes the I. L. O. as a rallying point for the great democracies and for governments of nations overrun by destructive force.—Reuter

New Mexican Minister To London

MEXICO CITY, October 25.

Senor Alfonso Rosenzweigh Dias has been appointed Mexican Minister to London.—Reuter.

For HEALTH & VIGOUR

USE "SADHANA'S"

MRITA SANJIVANI

GOVT. REGD.

THE IDEAL TONIC OF THE DAY

FIRST prepared 4,000 years back but now prepared with the similar 50 Ingredients in most scrupulous old Ayurvedic process, but bottled, sealed and capsuled in the most up-to-date fashion for exportations. It has stood FIRST with the award of a FIRST CLASS certificate. It is prepared with the license granted for its manufacture by the Government under strict supervision of the Government Distillery Officer. It is the surest and safest remedy In DISEASES:

It is as if a God-gifted nectar be showered from the Heaven.

Reject All Substitutes and be convinced and astonished by the WONDERFUL RESULTS.

FREE CATALOGUE ON APPLICATION

Big Bottle ... Rs. 4-8-0
Middle Size ... Rs. 2-8-0
Packing and postage extra

The Controlling Physician—

Adhyaksha:—Dr. JOGES CHANDRA GHOSE, Ayurvedsastri, M.A. F.C.S. (London), M.C.S. (America), Formerly Professor of Chemistry, Bhagalpur College.

THE GREATEST AYURVEDIC FIRM IN THE WORLD

SADHANA AUSADHALAYA DACCA (BENGAL)

Bombay Branch: 455, KALBADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY, 2

Branches & Agencies—ALL OVER THE WORLD.

ECHO OF ILKAL LOOTING

Lad Of Ten Among Over Four Hundred Accused

(From Our Correspondent)
BIJAPUR, Oct. 24.

The first of three looting cases of Ilkal, weaving centre in Bijapur District is approaching its close in the committing Magistrate's court.

The Magistrate is engaged in taking statements of the accused. The accused in this case number 147 and witnesses for prosecution number 52.

In the second case, which will be taken up after the first is finished, there are 134 accused and 75 witnesses for the prosecution. In the third case the accused number 128 and witnesses 107.

The total number of juvenile accused below 16 in these three cases comes to 41. Those between 16 and 19 number 13. The youngest accused is a lad of 10. Pleaders have volunteered free services to the whole lot of the accused, except 10 or 12 are working enthusiastically.

Rajabhoja Exhorts Scheduled Classes To Organise Themselves

(From Our Correspondent).
POONA, Oct. 25.

The fourth anniversary of the "Navamatawadi Tarun Mandal" Poona, was held on 22nd October, under the Presidentship of Mr. P. N. Rajabhoja. During his presidential address Mr. P. N. Rajabhoja observed "The young men from the Depressed Classes should unite and form themselves into an organization that will be irresistible against any temptation from other quarters.

The young men have a lot of work to do. They have to see that the demon of untouchability is killed beyond any possibility of revival. They should deal with other community men on terms of perfect equality.

The present war should be fully availed of to further the interests of the Scheduled Classes. Opportunities have come to us and we have to take advantage of them. The educated among us can accept Commissions in the army that are reserved for us by the Government.

The less qualified can enter the army in humbler capacities as recruits. If we are alert we can change the face of our community through the proper use of these opportunities. Then again the responsibility rests upon you to see that the Depressed Class boys and girls are educated, as education is the keynote of all modern progress."

Messrs. Kharat, Bhosle, Ranpise, More, Mohite and Kedari also spoke in the meeting.

Rs. 1,000 REWARD.

RAMNARESH SINGH, aged about 38 years, Jamadar of Firm Juggilal Kamlapat of Cawnpore, son of Bisram Singh, resident of Village; Utragore, P.S Dalmore, Distt. Rai Barelli; pale complexioned, long faced, thin built, long nose, pimpled face, having decamped with Rs. 35.355/8 of the Kothi, is now at large. Any one arresting or giving accurate leading to the arrest of the accused will be rewarded with Rs. 1000/-. Help solicited by Messrs. Juggilal Kamlapat, Cawnpore.

"If Jaiprakash Was In British Diplomatic Service..."

GANDHIJI ON GOVT. COMMUNIQUE

The following is the full text of Gandhiji's statement regarding Government communique containing letters purporting to have been written by Mr. Jai Prakash Narain:—

"The publication of the statement attributed to Shri Jai Prakash Narain, which he is stated to have attempted to smuggle from his place of detention, does not, so far as I can see, lead us anywhere. If the motive was to discredit the organisation of which Jai Prakash Narain is a distinguished member, it must fail.

"Assuming the correctness of the charge against Jai Prakash Narain, the method advocated by him against the policy of truth and non-violence adopted by the Congress, and he deserves the severest condemnation. But it ill becomes the Government to condemn or discredit it. Frankly, all nationalist forces, no matter by what name they are described, are at war with the Government. And, according to the accepted canons of war, the method adopted by Jai Prakash Narain is perfectly legitimate. He has his training in America for seven long years, and is a student of the methods adopted by Western nations in their fight for freedom. To practise deception, to resort to secret methods and even to plot murder, are all honourable and turn the perpetrators into national heroes. Are not Clive and Warren Hastings British heroes? If Jai Prakash Narain was in the British Diplomatic Service and by secret diplomacy achieved something of importance, he would be covered with distinction.

ILL-CONCEIVED SENSATION.

"The sensation with which the event has been disclosed to the Indian world is ill-conceived. The annotations in the communique are probably wholly unwarranted. When it is borne in mind that Jai Prakash Narain is an untried detenu, the annotations look very like hitting below the belt. The Government should have shown Jai Prakash the document or documents seized, and published his answer if he had any to give

"The way in which his poor wife has been dragged in is unfortunate. She knew nothing of the attempt; for, it was frustrated before anything could reach her. I may inform the public that Prabhavati does not share Jai Prakash Narain's views. She was put under my charge by her parents when she was not yet fifteen and while her husband Jai Prakash was still in America. She has wholly accepted my view of Indian politics and is one of my most faithful co-workers. As husband and wife, Jai Prakash Narain and Prabhavati Devi are an ideal couple. Jai Prakash has never sought to impose his views on Prabhavati. He has never prevented her from freely coming to me. Indeed, he has encouraged her to come to me whenever she has been ill. She has never been taken into the secrets of the Socialist Party. The alleged communication has completely upset her, for she never thought that her husband would advocate the method attributed to him.

DISBAND DEOLI CAMP.

"The suggestion made in some newspapers that the restrictions on prisoners should be tightened is wholly irrelevant to Jai Prakash Narain's attempt. That it was frustrated is enough proof of the efficiency of the C. I. D. Even if there is laxity, it can be no warrant for giving them bad or insufficient food, or keeping them in places far away from their homes, making it difficult or expensive for relatives to visit detenus. I have read Shri N. M. Joshi's very careful and over-moderate recommendations about the Deoli Camp. I have learnt enough about it to enable me to say, in the name of humanity, that the Camp should be disbanded and the prisoners should be sent nearer their homes. It is wrong, from every point of view, to bring prisoners from their province and concentrate them in a place where there is no facility either of provisions or medical assistance or other amenities of life. Prisoners of war are treated like princes compared to political prisoners, whose status would be any day superior to that of prisoners of war.

JAI PRAKASH'S DUTY AS CONGRESSMAN.

"One word to Congressmen. While Jai Prakash Narain remains the patriot we have known him, they must realise that his method is harmful in the extreme while a non-violent struggle is going on. I have said, repeatedly, that secrecy has no place in a non-violent organisation. No underhand or underground movement can ever become a mass movement or stir millions to mass action. I am glad, therefore, that Shri Purshottam Tricumdas, Secretary of the Socialist party, has repudiated the method said to be advocated by Jai Prakash Narain. Indeed, I would appeal to Jai Prakash Narain to reconsider his philsophy and if his reason can approve, to repudiate the method as a lapse from sound reason and the loyalty he owes to the Congress. What he has stigmatised as a farce of satyagraha is not a farce. It is the fine fruit of mature experience of thirty-three years' experimenting in truth and non-violence and if God wills it, I hope to demonstrate that, from this farce, will rise a reality which will compel admission even by Jai Prakash Narain and those who think with him. Jai Prakash did not indeed go to prison as a satyagrahi, but he has not ceased to be a member of the Congress, and so it is not proper for him and others who think with him to retard the movement by their action, which is admittedly disloyal to the Congress."

Cheaper Air Mail Service For Troops

NEW DELHI, October 25.

It is announced that a cheap air mail letter-card service to India is being introduced today for troops in Malaya.

These cards, which are distinct from ordinary air mail postcards, will be printed and distributed by the military authorities. They will be prepaid with postage at the rate of 12 cents per card.

The cards will be treated as fully prepaid and dealt with like other air mail articles.—A. P.

INDEPENDENTS CONFER

Hussainbhai Lalji Proposed As Deputy Leader

NEW DELHI, Oct. 25.

General disapproval of the terms of the Indo-Burma agreement was expressed by members of the Independent Party in the Central Assembly at an informal meeting held to-day with Sir Henry Gidney, Leader, in the chair.

It is emphasised on behalf of the Party that the report of numerous resignations from it is wholly incorrect. The only resignation is that of Sir A. H. Ghaznavi. It is also declared on behalf of the party that if the reported proposal to give non-official nominated members of the Assembly freedom to join parties was approved, many additions to the Independent Party's membership are certain.

DEPUTY LEADER.

The meeting considered the question of electing a deputy leader, and in this connection the name of Mr. Hussainbhai A. Lalji was proposed. A decision on this proposal is expected at the meeting called for to-morrow evening.

Informal discussions also took place on what line of action the party should adopt on the Indo-Ceylon agreement, the Atlantic Charter, etc. and on the five adjournment motions submitted by Mr. Kazmi, a member of the Party.

The first full meeting of the Party is expected to be held on the morning of October 27, the opening day of the Assembly, to take final decisions on the agenda for the day as well as for other days of the session.—A. P.

More Tax For Education

MADRAS, Oct. 25.

To meet the deficit in the education budget of the Corporation of Madras, the Commissioner, in accordance with the directions of the Government has recommended an increase in the City Education Tax.

The Education Committee of the City Council which considered the Commissioner's recommendations has accepted the same and the proposals will now be brought before the City Council.

The extra taxation proposals consist of an increase in surcharge on Property Tax by ½ per cent. from 8 to 8½ per cent. and a fresh surcharge on Companies Tax at 20 per cent.—A. P.

PESHAWAR.—Sahib Singh, a resident of Pabbi, Peshawar District, was kidnapped by three outlaws, near Dak Besud from the Kabul Canal Road. He remained in the captivity for two nights and was later released.

ALLEGED COMMUNIST PLOT IN PUNJAB

INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF POLICE'S GRAVE PICTURE OF SUBVERSIVE SCHEMES

LAHORE, Oct. 25.

A plot alleged to have been engineered by the Communists in the Punjab to seize arms, murder 'loyalists' and sabotage railways, factories and vital services is revealed by Sir Percy Orde, Inspector-General of Police, Punjab, in the police administration report for the year 1940.

He says: "Misguided Communists and so-called Socialists redoubled their subversive activities, which were directed towards prejudicing the internal peace of the Province and interference with the efficient prosecution of war. A few of the most persistent and dangerous of the agitators had unfortunately to be detained under the defence of India rules. In some quarters a great deal of sympathy has been wasted on these people and it is well for the public to know that these agitators have never hesitated to admit their implacable hatred of and contempt for Britain and the Government established by law in British India and their determination to help the country's enemies as far as they can. Among their activities were the preparation and issue of virulent and violently-worded pamphlets and news sheets, full of misrepresentations and false stories designed to hinder recruiting to the various services and to damage the war effort generally. They plotted to seize arms, murder loyalists and sabotage railways, factories and vital services.

"It is unfortunate", adds the Inspector-General, "that details of all the activities cannot be made available to the public, but this brief summary is sufficient to show that these revolutionary activities required much attention by the police generally and the Criminal Investigation Department in particular."—A. P.

LABOUR AND WAR

Issues Before I.L.O. Session At New York

NEW DELHI, Oct. 25.

The New York session of the International Labour Conference opens on October 27, says a "communique" issued by the Indian branch of the International Office.

This session, in which employer's and worker's delegates from all parts of the world will participate on an equal footing with representatives of at least thirty Governments, is of special importance as the first general international meeting to be held since the outbreak of the war. The Government of Great Britain is represented at the conference by Mr. C. R. Atlee, Deputy Prime Minister, and THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA BY SIR SHANMUKHAM CHETTY AND MR. H. S. MALIK.

The conference will consider two important reports, the first entitled "Wartime developments in Government-employer-worker collaboration", and the second, a report by Mr. E. J. Phelan, acting Director of the I. L. O., on "The I. L. O., and reconstruction". The former contains a series of chapters covering the experience of some of the democracies, which are bearing the brunt of the war effort in varying degrees—the countries of the British Commonwealth of nations and the United States.

THE CONTRAST

An examination of wartime developments in the field of collaboration is of special interest at the present moment. The I. L. O. report clearly shows that the methods of democratic collaboration in the war effort have marked, perhaps more than any other single factor, the contrast between the free nations and those brought under the control of the totalitarian forces, and that the justification of the democratic procedures and methods lies in the nation-wide growth of morale and the willing acceptance of privations in furtherance of the common rights and privileges of freedom observable in the democratic countries.

It is stressed that social policy should have for its aim the full use of national resources in time of peace as in time of war, and the provision of the commodities and services necessary for raising general standards of livelihood, and that in order to make this aim a reality, the full co-operation of employers and workers must be enlisted at every stage from the initiation of a policy to its application and enforcement. —A. P.

NO I.L.O. CONVENTIONS

NEW YORK, Oct. 25.

The conference of International Labour Organisation opening at Columbia University on Monday will not have the normal constitutional powers of an annual conference and adoption of International Labour Conventions is not contemplated.

The meeting, however, will afford an opportunity for the survey of social developments throughout the world at this critical time as well as of the present and future responsibilities of the international labour organisation. On the agenda is the report of the Acting Director, Mr. Edward J. Phelan and the report by the I. L. O. on the methods of collaboration between public authorities and employers' and workers' organisations.

The Governing Body's decision to convene a conference is in accordance with the policy it has unanimously adopted in 1939—and later specifically endorsed by a large majority of the member states—that in all circumstances all possible activities of the organisation should be maintained. Mr. C. R. Attlee, Lord Privy Seal and Deputy Leader of the House of Commons, is the leading representative of Great Britain. The "Allied" countries sending representatives are Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Greece, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland and Yugoslavia. About thirty countries will participate in the conference which is expected to last about ten days.

GAUBA'S CASE AGAINST OFFICIAL RECEIVER

Lahore High Court Quashes Magistrate's Order For Police Investigation And Recommends Administrative Inquiry

LAHORE, Oct. 24.

Judgment was pronounced today by a special bench of the Lahore High Court consisting of Mr. Justice Blacker and Mr. Justice Sale in the case against Khawaja Nazir Ahmad, special official receiver, Punjab, quashing the District Magistrate's order for police investigation against the Khawaja on an application by Mr. K. L. Gauba, ex-M L.A., are recommending an administrative inquiry.

It will be recalled that Mr. Gauba filed a petition in the court of the District Magistrate, Lahore, in August last making allegations against Khawaja Nazir Ahmad in connection with the disposal of the estate of his father, late Lala Harkishen Lal, a commercial magnate of Northern India and praying for police investigation.

The District Magistrate passed an order for police investigation, but on an application by Khawaja Nazir Ahmed, the Chief Justice issued an interim order for the stay of the investigations. Subsequently, however, the case was referred to the High Court by the Sessions Judge.

Their Lordships ordered that the complaint of Mr. Gauba made to the District Magistrate be dismissed and that the police investigation ordered by the District Magistrate under Section 202 Cr. P. C. be quashed.

Their Lordships further directed that all proceedings taken in pursuance of the reports made by Shaikh Mohd. Saleh (another complainant against the Official Receiver) to the police and of the report registered, suo moto, by the Deputy Superintendent of police be also quashed.

"Though these are our orders, "Their Lordships added, "doubtless we think that it is our duty to state our opinion that this matter should not be left where it is. Very serious allegations have been made against responsible officer of this court who has important duties to perform as a servant of this court. These allegations have been strenuously denied. It is clearly not only in the interest of both the parties but in the interest of administration of justice itself that a further enquiry should be held It was suggested not only in Mr Gauba's complaint but also in the course of arguments before us that there were strong and widespread doubts in some quarters as to the honesty of Khawaja Nazir Ahmad's acts as special official receiver. We feel that as long as such doubts exist, the public confidence in the administration of justice must suffer and we, therefore think that a full enquiry should be held in order that the prosecution of Khawaja Nazir Ahmed be directed, if he appears to be guilty of these offences, or that he be vindicated if he, is innocent of them"

Their Lordships recommended an administrative enquiry against Khawaja Nazir Ahmad.—A. P.

KASHMIR RULER RETURNS FROM MIDDLE EAST

SRINAGAR, Oct. 25.

"My general impression is that India may look forward with calm assurance to a bright future of security and prosperity" said H. H. the Maharaja of Kashmir replying to an address presented to him on his return from the Middle East to-day.

Referring to his impressions in the Middle East His Highness said: "Most of my time was given to visiting fighting men who have gone to this theatre of war from our country. I found them well and extremely cheerful, bent on their business and full of confidence as to their future".

He payed a tribute to the work done by the Kashmir troops and the splendid service which the Kashmir Battery had rendered.

His Highness read out a message from the State forces in the Middle East to their brothers in arms."

The address of welcome was presented in a silver casket by Major-General Janaksingh.

MR. DESHMUKH'S MOTION IN ASSEMBLY

Discuss Economic Condition Of Cotton-growers

NEW DELHI, Oct. 25.

Mr. G. V. Deshmukh has to-day given notice of yet another adjournment motion to discuss the "grave situation arising out of the precarious economic condition of growers of cotton, particularly short staple, consequent on the order freezing the Japanese Assets needing urgent and substantial relief as the cotton crop will be coming to the market within a month.'

It is learned that adjournment motions on the Indo-Burma Immigration Agreement will either be withdrawn or are likely to be ruled out of order. This is because of Sir Abdul Halim Ghaznavi's resolution on the same subject, which heads the list of business for Assembly for October 29—A. P.

BURMA INDIAN DELEGATION TO MEET LEGISLATORS

NEW DELHI, Oct. 25.

The members of the Burma Indian Delegation are now in Delhi and are having interviews with the members of the Central Legislature. Yesterday they met Mr. M. A. Jinnah.—A. P.

Travancore Maharaja's Birthday

CHANGANACHERRY, (By Mail)

High tributes to the person and qualities of His Highness the Maharaja of Travancore, were paid by Rev. Dr. L. J. Chittoor Private Secretary to H. E. The Bishop of Changanacherry, addressing a largely attended public meeting held to-day at 10 A. M. in the Edward Memorial Town Club Hall, in connection with the celebrations of the Birthday of His Highness.

The meeting unanimously passed a resolution of loyalty to H. H. The Maharaja, the entire gathering standing.

The birthday was celebrated with great enthusiasm and rejoicing by the populace. The programme included speeches, prayers, distribution of food to the poor and illuminations.

Vijayalaxmi To Tour Bihar

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 25.

Mrs. Vijayalaxmi Pandit is expected to leave for Dehra Dun tonight via Lucknow, where she will break her journey for a few hours tomorrow morning.

Mrs. Vijayalaxmi Pandit, it is learnt, will make a tour of Bihar shortly. She is expected to visit Patna, Gaya, Chapra and Purnea.

The exact programme of the tour is being arranged. During her tour Mrs. Pandit is expected to address the District Political Conference at Chapra. The question of the revival of the Bihar Branch of the All-India Women's Conference is also engaging her attention.—A. P

Indo-Nepal Aerial Ropeway

DARJEELING, Oct. 24.

A survey in connection with the proposed Indo-Nepal aerial rope-way from Panighata to Simana, a distance of eighty miles by road, has, it is understood, been undertaken. The promoters of the project recently held a conference at Darjeeling in order to discuss the preliminaries.

The rope-way, when completed, will shorten the distance from eighty miles to fourteen miles and will be used mainly for the purpose of carrying on trade with Simana.

The survey will commence next month and the promoters, it is further understood, have in view cultivation of high-class cotton for which reconnoitring is at present going on.—A. P.

Conciliation Efforts Again

Ahmedabad Workers' Demands And Mills Outside Association

AHMEDABAD, Oct. 25.

Conciliatnon proceedings between the representatives of the Textile Labour Association and 11 mills outside the Millowners Association with regard to 25 per cent increase in wages were conducted to-day under the Bombay Industrial Disputes Act before Mr. Bakhle, Chief Conciliator, but no agreement was reached between them.

It will be recalled that similar conciliation proceedings were conducted at Bombay recently between the representatives of the Millowners' Association and Labour Association and they failed.—A. P.

Poona Workers Get More Wages

POONA Oct. 25

The Management of the Raja Bahadhur Motilal Poona Mills Ltd., announce in a statement that an increase of one anna three pies per worker per day in the existing rate of one anna three pies per day will be granted to all workers of the mill with effect from October, 1941.—A P.

More Wages For Dundee Jute Workers

LONDON Oct. 25.

The Jute Trade Board at Dundee on Friday granted an all-round wage increase to workers of two shillings and six pence per week of 48 hours with a consequential increase in overtime rates Over 25,000 employees are affected. The trade unions demanded an increase of 10 per cent.—Reuter.

Frontier Govt. To Help Agriculturists

PESHAWAR, Oct. 25.

In the area served by the Malakand Hydro-Electric Scheme, the Frontier Government, it is understood, has decided to supply electric pumping sets and other installations to agriculturists and industrialists, on hire purchase basis.—A. P.

Four Kidnapped

BANNU, Oct. 25.

A tonga while proceeding to Kakki, a village ten miles from Bannu, was held up by a gang of dacoits last evening. The four occupants of the tonga all belonging to Kakki were kidnapped.—A. P.

Rice Merchants Confer

NEW DELHI, Oct. 25.

A deputation of Rice Merchants is meeting the Commerce Member, Sir Ramaswamy Mudaliar on October 28 to make their representations on Government of Burma's recent policy regarding the export of rice. A conference of Rice Merchants of India, Burma and Ceylon was recently held in Bombay and the proposed deputation is believed to be on behalf of that conference.—A. P.

PRACTICE OF

Brahmacharya

By SWAMI SIVANANDA

(Enlarged and Revised Third Edition)

Various important practical exercises are included here to make the book useful to all students in their every day life. Different exercises that are given in this book to suit different temperaments and constitutions will enable one and all to get perfect success in preserving the vital essence, Veerya.

Excellent Get Up.

Price Re. 1/2 (Postage extra).

THE SIVANANDA PUBLICATION LEAGUE,

D 16/G Bentinck St., Calcutta.

COTTON:

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES.

MARCH
New York: October 25.

Previous closing	16.68
To-day's opening	16.53
Difference	—15
To-day's closing	16.52
Difference	—16

BROACH EXPECTATION.

Broach April/May ..... Rs. 220/8

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York: October 25.

New York cotton was depressed by renewed selling pressure and general liquidation and hedging. Trading in March began at 16.53, i.e., 15 points lower than the last closing. Prices declined on increased selling pressure and commission house and spot house selling. The trend thereafter was uncertain.

Following are the New York opening ranges:—

December (16.62/60) 16.32/28
March (16.93/91) 16.58/53
May (17.14/11) 16.68/66

LONDON COMMODITIES.

London: October 25.

SEEDS

Castorseeds October/November (£19 3/4 quoted) closed
Linseed Bombay Calcutta October/November (£19 1/2 quoted) closed
Linseed La Plata October/November (£12 3/4 quoted) closed
Groundnut Coromandal Coast October/November (£18 quoted) closed

JUTES

Dundee October/November unquoted
Lightning October/November unquoted

RUBBER

Spot (13 3/4d *nominal*) closed
Forward (13 3/4d nominal) closed.

LONDON METALS

Tin (£256 buyers; £256 1/4 sellers. Steady) closed.
Electric Copper (£62) closed
Lead (£25) closed
Glasgow Iron No. 2 (131 sh.) closed

EXCHANGES:

CROSS RATES.

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON
New York: October 25.

Previous closing	4.03 1/2
To-day's opening	not received

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK
London: October 25.

Previous closing	4.02 1/2 to 4.03 1/2
To-day's opening	4.02 1/2 to 4.03 1/2
To-day's closing	4.02 1/2 to 4.03 1/2

LONDON BULLION.

LONDON GOLD
London: October 25.
London Gold (£8/8/0) closed.

LONDON SILVER
London: October 25.
Spot (23 1/2d) closed
Forward (23 1/2d) closed

CROSS RATES

London on Bombay (1-6) 1-6
Paris on Bombay not quoted
New York on Milan not quoted
New York on Bombay (30.36) 30.36
London on Shanghai (0-2 27/32 to 0-3 3/16) 0-2 27/32 to 0-3 3/16
London on Kobe not quoted

DISCOUNTS

3 months (1 1/32 to 1 1/16 per cent) 1 1/32 to 1 1/16 per cent.
4 months (1 1/32 to 1 1/16 per cent) 1 1/32 to 1 1/16 per cent
6 months (1 1/16 to 1 1/8 per cent 1 1/16 to 1 1/8 per cent

BULLION AND SEEDS

Bombay: October 25.
There was no trading during night session.

Calcutta Stock Exchange

CALCUTTA: October 25.

The Share Market practically showed no material alteration to-day. Cottons, Coals, Jutes, Teas and popular Miscellaneous issues as usual were in moderate request at about the quotation prices. Speculative Engineering stocks also ruled steady and Government securities were unaltered.

Following are the closing quotations:—

Govt. Securities: 3 1/2 per cent Govt Paper 96, 3 per cent Loan 1963/65 95/2, 3 per cent Defence Bonds 1946 101/15, 3 per cent Defence Loan 1949/52 99/13, 4 1/2 per cent Loan 1955/60 114/10 s lot.

Banks: Imperial Conty. 398 ct, Reserve 108.

Cottons: Bowreah 342, Cawnpore Textiles 9/14, Elgin Mills 28/4, New Victoria ord 4/6.

Jutes: Anglo-India 379, Auckland 186, Belvedere 407/8, Clive 28/9, Gourepore 690/8, Howrah 57/6, "A" Pref 174, Hukumchand 13/2 s lot, India 389, Kamarhatty 521, Lawrence 412/8, Kelvin 520, National 24/4, New Central 325, Presidency 6/4, Reliance 60, Standard 295.

Minings: Burma Corporation 4/7, Indian Copper 2/3, Dalmia Cement ord 13/8 ex-div. s lot.

Eng. Companies: Britannia Building and Iron 12/7, Burn and Co ord 412/8 s lots, Indian Iron and Steel 32/3, National Iron and Steel 10, Steel Corpn. 19/12.

Miscellaneous: B I Corpn ord 4/14, Indian Cables 28/11, Indian Wood Products 28/14 s lot. Star Paper 13/10, Assam Saws 4/1, Carew and Co ord 12/7, Cawnpore 24/10, Dyer Meakin Breweries 11/4, Murree Brewery 17/12 Bateli 6/6, Dauracherra 13/12. Hantapara 417.—A. P.

U. P. Cotton Forecast

LUCKNOW, Oct 25.

The area under cotton in the U. P. is estimated at 329,000 acres as compared with the 450,000 last year, in the second forecast of cotton crop for 1941 The estimated outturn based on the reports of crop reporters is estimated at 68 per cent. of the normal, the average for the last ten years being 70 per cent. The condition of the crop is reported to be fair.—A. P.

BOMBAY YARN QUOTATIONS

HEDGE CONTRACT RATES
Bombay: October 25.

Yarn No.	October	December	February
6 1/2s	210	212	214
10 1/2s	235	237	239
20 1/2s	360	350	345
40s	550	555	560

Quotations for 6 1/2s, 10 1/2s and 40s are nominal.

Reservation of vacancies, and rules regarding recruitment to Civil Services for those rendering war service are contained in a Madras Government notification published in the current issue of the Fort St. George Gazette.

Late Abdul Karim Khan and his Hindu pupils.

Spotlights On Karim Khan And His Music

(By Farasram J. Vakil.)

Fifty years ago Abdul Karim Khan, then a lad of eighteen enjoyed a comfortable job in the service of Baroda as a State musician. In those days, music, especially classical, was confined to the durbar-halls of the Princess. But "Why should classical music be the monopoly of the princely order and the wealthy? Why should not the joys of this divine art be made available to the middle class and the poor?" Thoughts like these agitated his democratic mind, and with a dramatic suddenness he took a decision which proved epoch-making. Selflessly he resigned his job for the propagation of classical music among all classes of people. This noble aim became his life-mission. His first few public concert were held under trees apparently in ideal but really very discouraging circumstances. His first concert drew vilification from his fraternity for "violating the ancient 'Gharana' traditions and degrading the aristocratic profession". For a time he was even socially ostracised by them for this "sin"; But his purposeful soul moved on undaunted by these diatribes, and severe economic handicaps. In course of time, his concerts became more and more popular in public-halls and theatres. This is the genesis of the evolution of concerts, now popularly known as "Jalsas"

A KHYAL SINGER.

Forty-five years, with the spirit of an adventurer and with a missionary's zeal, he continually travelled from place to place throughout the length and breadth of India holding Jalsas and emphasising and demonstrating the purity of notes, and the delicate intricacies of the "shrutis", which are the special features of classical music. He was pre-eminently a Khyal singer, and undoubtedly the lion's share of credit for keeping alive all these years the torch of Khyal style was borne by him. His picturesque and charming style has gripped the aesthetic sense of the music-lover, and, therefore, to-day it is more in vogue than any other style. It has now come to stay. The greatness of his profound art being many-sided cannot be exhausted in a piecemeal enumeration of merits; nevertheless, a discussion of a few salient features will more than amply repay the trouble of a perusal by the music-enthusiast.

Gifted with a sweet voice, and trained in the noblest traditions of classical music the late Abdul Karim Khan made many innovations in his traditional art. His recitals, therefore, never degrade into "grinding mills", and "repetitions". They have the refreshing virtue of "expression", which he brought out by large variety of technique. Apart from essential correctness of notes he has marvellous Alap and Bol-Upaj, exquisite Mindhs, charming Jhala and stylish Sargam. The consummate ease and grace with which he arrived at the "Sum", catches the audience. A rich variety of gracefully-executed Tanas viz. the Gamak, the Behlava, the Single Tan, the Double Tan, the Hard Tan, the soft Tan, the Satta Tan, the Tan covering three Octaves, and that most difficult of Tans, viz., the Sampurna Arch Avroh Tan, (difficult, because at the end of it the musician finds himself nine out of ten times half a note, or even a whole note higher or lower than the destination note, viz., the Shadaj instead of being exactly on it)—these were some of the prominent features of his recitals. The critic will find most of them in his recorded songs.

Those of us who have attended his Jalasas know how Karim Khan seated in a serene and dignified pose was singularly free from the vulgar clap-trap, the theatrical gestures and faked facial expressions; steeped in the spirit of the song he poured forth like a true artist his whole soul through his perfect notes into the Raga. His wonderful technique and above everything else his great sincerity lifted the listeners to ecstatic heights.

CREATIVE GENIUS

Thumri is generally in the light, eratic vein, and often ribald, but his exposition of it, gave it a dignity and repose. Witness for instance, his recorded songs, "Piya bina nahin avat chain; 'Jamuna ke tir' and 'Gopala meri karuna kyun nahi ave", which have become immortal. You find in them the meaning of music. That he was a great creative genius is illustrated by the skilful way in which he has harmoniously fitted the pattern of "Sargam" into his style in "Piya bina."

The research student may well compare and contrast this song with the same song recorded by such famous artists, as Moiju-Ddin Khan and Goharjan. The study will prove very illuminating. The connoisseur may also, if possible, compare Karim's latest records with his own records taken some thirty years ago to measure the evolution of his music. Similarly, such comparisons and contrasts with records of other eminent singers will give him an idea of the magnitude of Karim Khan's contribution to the heritage of music. It will also yield very useful material for a thesis on the evolution of Indian music in general.

Great as a musician, he was still greater as a man. He was always a human and humane artist sharing mentally and materially the woes and sufferings of his countrymen. He believed in giving and never in taking anything even by way of a donation or by gift. His musical institutions were run on money earned by his own recitals. His disciples who were to him as his own children, were fed, clothed and housed at his own cost. Alms were distributed on every Friday among the poor irrespective of caste and creed. Even medals awarded to him by way of appreciation were turned into cash for charity. His quiet charities thus amounted to thousands.

He was a devout Moslem, but constitutionally he was incapable of thinking in terms of communalism. He would respect his Hindu disciples in the pursuit of their religious beliefs,—nay, he would even go further. He would offer them monetary help to enable them to go on pilgrimage. Being a herb specialist himself, he delighted in rendering free treatment to the suffering poor. He had admiration for saints, fakirs and pirs, and missed no opportunity of visiting them and of spending hours and even days in their company. Thus, his life-activities could be summed up in three words: 'Satsang', 'Seva' and 'Swar'. The 'Swar' to his was Ishwar.

This Prince among musicians retired for ever on the 27th day of October 1937 into the divine-durbar reciting 'Kalama' (prayers from Quoran) in Durbari Raga. To-day thousands of his admirers miss the sublime joys of his soul-uplifting music!

'Piya bina nahin avat chain'!!

Cotton Godown Ablaze

Plucky Fight Of Brigade Men Prevents Fire From Spreading

There was a serious outbreaq of fire in a cotton godown at Sewri belonging to Lalchand Tnackersey at 5-30 P. M., on Saturday. As soon as the news of the fire was received, fire fighters rushed to the scene. Before, however the engines reached the spot the fire had already played its havoc and cotton bales were seen burning like bags of combustibles. Flames were seen roaring and soaring into the sky even from a distance of a mile and a half.

It was a herculean task for the fire engines to prevent the fire from spreading

For nearly two hours they fought the flames and ultimately succeeded in bringing the fire under control

The loss was said to be about 1,000 bales and the cost was estimated to be Rs. 25.000/-.

TIRUPATI,—His Excellency the Governor of the United Provinces has been pleased to make a free gift of all the publications of the Princess of Wales Saraswati Bhavan series and studies to the library of the Sri Venkateswara Oriental Institute, Tirupati.

ON THE AIR

SUNDAY, OCTOBER 26.

Bombay I & II Programmes

244 metres (1,231 kc/s)

8 a.m. Violin recital. 8-5 News in Hindustani. 8-15 News in English. 8-25 Ladies only. 8-40 Bhavgeets. 8-50 News in Marathi. 9 News in Gujarati. 9-10 Sound news. 8-25 Songs from the screen. 9-40 Roshanara Begam. 11 A I R Orchestra. 11-15 Anand Ranade. 11-30 News-Play (Marathi). 11-45 Rafique Ghaznavi 12-5 p.m. Amritlal. 12-20 Khayal in duet 12-35 Surdasji Bhajan. 12-45 Alap on Hamidi. 12-57 News in Hindustani. 1 Vilayat Husain. 1-30 News in English. 1-35 Lunch hour music. 5 To-morrow. 5-5 Anand Ranade. 5-30 Geet. 5-40 News in Marathi. 5-45 News in Gujarati. 5-50 Mira Bai Bhajan. 6 News in English. 6-5 News in Hindustani. 6-10 Jaltarang solo. 6-20 Local news and announcements in English. 6-25 Same in Hindustani. 6-30 Rafique Ghaznavi. 6-50 Vilayat Husain. 7-15 Your favourites. 7-30 Roshanara Begam. 7-55 News commentary (Hindustani). 8 News in Marathi. 8-15 News in Gujarati. 8-30 The Fortnight in Sport. 8-45 News-Play (Gujarati). 9 News in Hindustani. 9-15 News commentary in Hindustani. 9-20 News in English. 9-30 B B C news relay. 9-45 War commentary. 9-55 Listening Post. 10 N. B. C. Symphony Orchestra.

41.44 metres (7,240 kc/s)

8 to 8-5 a.m. As in Bombay 1. 8-5 Juthika Roy. 8-15 Sarangi recital. 8-25 to 8-50 As in Bombay 1. 8-50 Anand Ranade. 9-10 to 10-30 As in Bombay 1. 11 to 2-25 p.m. As in Bombay 1.

61.48 metres (4,880 kc/s)

5 to 5-40 p.m As in Bombay 1. 5-40 Tarana by Gopal Rao. 5-50 to 6 As in Bombay 1. 6 S. N. Chapekar. 6-10 to 7-15 As in Bom. 1 7-15 Interval.

89.15 metres (3,365 kc/s)

7-30 to 8 As in Bombay 1. 8 D. Amel: Flute recital. 8-15 Anand Ranade. 8-30 to 9 As in Bombay 1. 9 A I R Orchestra. 9-10 Vilayat Husain. 9-40 Rafique Ghaznavi. 10 Roshanara Begam.

Delhi I—Programme

338.6 metres (886 kc/s)

4-30 p.m. For Indian Troops in the Far East. 5 Feroza Begam. 5-15 Lakshman Prasad. 5-35 Mashuq Ali Khan. 5-50 Hanskankni on Sitar. 6-15 Mohammad Husain. 6-30 Sidheshwari Bai. 6-50 Afzal Husain. 7 Feroza Begam. 7-15 Mahadevi Verma: An appreciation talk in Hindustani. 7-30 For villagers only. 8-15 Lakshman Prasad. 8-30 Sidheshwari Bai. 8-50 Next week's programmes. 9-30 B B C news relay. 9-45 It has happened, or Adana on Clarionet. 9-50 Mohammad Husain 10 Mashuq Ali Khan. 10-15 Lakshman Prasad. 10-30 Sidreshwari Bai.

GOLD AND SILVER

Bombay, October 25

Yesterday London gold was unchanged at £8-8-0. Dollar sterling cross rate was 4.02 1/2 to 4.03 1/2 at London and 4.03 1/2 at New York.

London spot and forward silver quotations were unchanged at 23 1/2d. New York silver was also unchanged at 34 3/4 cents. London Bombay Spot and forward silver parity was Rs. 62/10/3. The local market was quiet with a restricted business and quotations were as under:—

GOLD

Ready	Rs.	42	1 3
Kartak		42	1 9
Magsar		42	1 9
Sovereigns		28	7 0

SILVER

Ready		63	0 6
Kartak		62	12 6
Magsar		62	11 6

HIGH AND LOW COTTON

Bombay, October 24

Broach A/M highest 220 1/4 lowest 217 1/2 closing 218 1/4

Oomra D/J highest 179 1/2 lowest 177 1/2 closing 178 3/4

Oomra March highest 173 1/2 lowest 171 closing 172

Bengal D/J highest 141 1/2 lowest 140 1/2 closing 141 1/4

Bengal March highest 143 lowest 142 closing 143

GROUNDNUTS AND SEEDS.

Bombay, October 25

Groundnuts February:—			
Opening	Rs.	41	4 0
Highest		41	5 6
Lowest		41	0 0
Closing		41	2 0
Cottonseeds January:—			
Opening		23	12 0
Highest		23	13 0
Lowest		23	10 0
Closing		23	11 6
Cottonseeds May—			
Opening		38	14 0
Highest		39	0 0
Lowest		38	14 0
Closing		39	0 0

SUGAR MARKET

Bombay, October 25

Fine White Java sugar per cwt:—
Ready Bond Rs. 14-4-0
African From Bond Rs. 12-4-0
Shipment June Rs. 10-3-0 F B H
Shipment September Rs. 10-2-0 F B H
Indian sugars ready:—
Ready (ordinary) Rs. 14-10-0 to 15-4-0
Ready (large grain) Rs. 15-5-0 to 16-0-0
Tone:—Steady.

METALS EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, October 25

Copper sheets lb. 21 Rs. 97; 28 88/8; 35 88; 42 87; 49-56 85/12.

Brass sheets Flag Brand lb. 20-21 Rs. 101; 24 99/8; 28 98; 35 95/8; 42 95; 49-56 94/8.

Spelter 'P.H.' Rs. 54; Rosita Rs. 52; Country make Rs. 44; Piglead 'B.M.' Refined Rs. 23/4 per cwt.

Tin Ingot Penang Rs. 54/14 per qr.

Settlement rates:—
Copper sheets Posh Rs. 87/12
Piglead 'B.M.' Magsar Rs. 22/12; Tin Ingot Penang Magsar Rs. 53/12
Market tone:—Market remained steady.

PEPPER AND GINGER.

Bombay, October 25

Pepper ready per candy		86	0 0
Pepper Maha Sud 15		86	0 0
Ginger ready		33	0 0
Ginger Maha Sud 15		23	8 0

CAUTIOUS BUYING ON STOCK EXCHANGE

Steel Shares Active With Increased Support

MILL SHARES BARELY STEADY

Bombay, October 25

There was cautious buying during to-day's one hour session on the local Stock Exchange where Steel shares managed to register small improvement but cotton Mill shares failed to show any marked change in quotations. Trading for the next settlement will commence from 30th instant and the last day to even up open interest falls on 3rd proximo.

In view of uncertain character of war news professional operators are acting with caution and under restricted trading prices are fluctuating within a narrow range. The general feeling remains moderately bullish and lower levels attract good support but sharp upturns influence realising sales. Thus the market is in a trading range with quick turns.

On Friday, the Wall Street market was steady. U. S. Steel shares improved 5/8 at 53 1/2 while both Anaconda Coppers and General Motors improved 1/8 at 26 3/8 and 39 3/8 dollars respectively.

Tata Steel Defd shares opened at Rs. 2122 and advanced to Rs. 2135 but reacted to Rs. 2127 on profit-taking but again rallied to Rs. 2132. Ordinary shares steadied at Rs. 403. Bombay Dyeing shares opened at Rs. 1,355 and declined to Rs. 1340 on long liquidation. In other sections, trading was narrow and price changes were few. The tone was barely steady.

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE

Bombay, October 25

Bombay Dyeing (1342) 1355 1350 1352 1347 1342 1340 1345 1342
Century (466) 467 468 464 463 465
Central India (409) 413 412 410 411
Kohinoor (539) 543 542 540 543 544
New Great (346) 347 346
Simplex (177) 179 178
Swadeshi (422) 425 422 427 425
Associated Cement (162) 162 161/8 161/12
Tram Ord (153) XD 152
Tata Hydro (185) 185
Tata Power (1765) 1767 1765
T Steel Defd (2118) 2122 2131 2135 2137 2127 2132
T Steel Ord (402) 403 402 403
Tata Steel 2nd Pref (153/8) 153/8 154
Bellapur (261) 264 263 261 262
B Steam (378) 378
B Burma (520) 520 518 520 523

TEXTILES

Bombay, Oct. 25.

100	Ahmedabad Advance	340	0
250	BOMBAY DYEING	1342	0
100	CENTURY X.D.	465	0
100	Colaba	215	0
100	CENTRAL INDIAS	411	0
100	Coorla X.D.	131	0
250	David	257	0
250	Dawn	425	0
1	E. D. Sassoon Defd.	2 5	9
100	FINLAY	241	0
100	GOKAK	259	0
1000	Hindustan	2225	0
100	Indore	196	0
100	Khatau	232	8
100	KOHINOOR	514	0
250	LAXMI	630	0
100	MORARJI	515	0
250	Model	201	14
50	MYSORE	132	0
200	NEW GREAT	340	0
100	Oosmanshahi	133	0
100	Phoenix	345	0
25	Sassoon Silk	81	4
1000	Sholapur	500	0
50	SIMPLEX	178	8
100	SWADESHI	425	0
100	SWAN	239	0
500	Vishnu	1490	0
1000	Western	1450	0

BANKS

50-100	Baroda	116	0
25-50	Central	50	8
500	Imperial	1610	0
125-500	Imp. Conty	400	0
50-100	India	147	12
100	Reserve Bank	108	8
5	Union	7	8

CEMENTS

100	ASSOCIATED	161	12

INSURANCE

10-50	British India	13,	0
100	Empire	727	0
15-10	Jupiter	16	12
20	Mercantile	72	8
15-75	New India	53	14
200	Oriental	4555	0
10-50	Vulcan	10	12

ELECTRIC

100	Ahmedabad Old	187	0
1000	ANDHRA VALLEY	1762	0
10	Ajmer X.D.	12	11
50	BOMBAY TRAM XD	152	0
100	Bombay Suburban	188	2
10	Broach	13	6
100	Karachi	211	4
100	Poona	217	8
100	Surat	190	0
100	TATA HYDRO X.D.	185	0
1000	TATA POWER X.D.	1765	0

RAILWAYS

500	Ahmedabad Prantij	872	0
100	C Province	109	0
100	Dhond Baramati	104	4
100	Gujarat	105	0
100	Mandra Bhon	109	0
100	Pachora Jamner	99	8
100	Sara Sirajganj	107	0
500	Tapti Valley XD	642	0

MININGS

9	Burma Corp	4	8
8sh	Indian Copper	2 3	0
10	Indian Iron and Steel	32	4
10	SHIVRAJPUR	45	0
10	Mucund Iron X.D.	14	0
30	TATA STEEL DEF	2132	0
75	TATA STEEL ORD	403	0
100	Steel Corporation	19	12

MISCELLANEOUS

100	ALCOCK	625	0
10	Air Services	2	14
50	BELAPUR SUGAR	262	0
200	Bombay Safe Dep.	650	0
250	BOMBAY STEAM	878	0
125	B Burma	523	0
50	Burma Contry	177	0
8sh	Br B Petrol	3 7	6
100	IND BLEACHING	144	0
50	Ind. Invest Trust	51-8	
100	Indian Radio Def.	606	0
100	Indian Radio Ord	605	0
100	Port Canning	96	0
30	PREMIER Con. X.D	128	0
15	Scindia	26	13
25	Tata Oil	61	12
10	Tata Chemicals	15	10
100	Wimco	220	0

PREFERENCE

7	p.c Andhra Valley	1560	0
6	p.c. Bombay Steam	322	8
7	p.c. Bom Tram (TF)	78	8
5	p.c. Central India (TF)	652	8
6	1/4 p.c. Prem Const 1st	120	8
6	1/4 p.c. Prem Const 2nd	118	12
7	p.c Tata Hydro	161	4
7	1/2 p.c Tata Power X.D	1622	0
6	p.c. Tata Steel 1st	215	0
7	1/2 pc Tata Steel 2nd	154	0
7	p.c. Vishnu	737	8

DEBENTURES

3	3/4 p.c. Andhra Valley Deb.	106	12
4	p.c. Bombay Telephone	50	2
5	p.c. Morarji	193	4
5	p.c Sholapur	71	6

Cash Quotations were as under:—
BOM DYEING 1251, CENTURY N432, CENTRAL INDIA 370, COLABA N179, FINLAY 218, GOKAK 228, KOHINOOR 480, MORARJI N450, MYSORE N140, NEW GREAT N284, PHOENIX 358, SIMPLEX 152, SWADESHI 390, SWAN 211, ASSOCIATED 155, ANDHRA VLY. N1757, BOM. TRAM X.D. 145, TATA HYDRO N181, TATA POWER 1707, SHIVRAJPUR 36-8, TATA STL DF 2087, TATA STL. OR. 393, ALCOCK 575, BELAPUR SUGAR 230, BOM. STEAM N345, BOMBAY BURMA 500, IND. BLEACHING N130, PREMIER CONST. 115

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, October 25

Following a decline of 13 points in New York cotton futures, the local market was expected to open at Rs. 216/8 for Broach A/M delivery but the market opened very steady at Rs. 220/8 on reports of higher parity loan next year on American cotton crop and encouraging war news. The local market being oversold and technical position was healthy and some professional operators were found covering short sales and accumulating long interest. Thus the market opened firm and hardened on general buying and professional support and Broach A/M was quoted at Rs. 224.

The market steadied at Rs. 224 and declined to Rs. 223 on scattered realising. Moderate support again appeared and prices hardened to Rs. 223/12 but again eased off to Rs. 222/4 on renewed profit-taking. The market closed at 3 p.m. as under:—

BROACH A/M	Rs.	222	8 0
OOMRA D/J		185	0 0
OOMRA MARCH		177	12 0
BENGAL D/J		144	0 0
BENGAL MARCH		146	0 0

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, October 25

Bengal Fine	135-38
Berar	157-62
C. P. 1	200-05
C. P. 2	167-70
Khandesh	127-32
Muglai	135-40
Broach	186-91
Broach Low	151-61

TEJI MANDI PREMIUMS

Bombay, October 25

Wheat January		0 6	9
Wheat May		0 12	9
Linseed May		1 0	0
Groundnut February		4 8	0
Castorseed May		5 8	0
Cottonseed January		1 12	0
Silver 1st settlement		0 6	0
Silver 2nd settlement		0 12	0
Gold 1st settlement		0 3	0
Gold 2nd settlement		0 6	6

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay, October 25

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY

In full-pressed bales

	Yesterday.	This year	Since 1st Sept. Last year
Khandesh		164	954
Central India		1,432	.....
Barsi and Nagar		4,362	303
Berar	52	2,661	23
Central Provinces		3,728	.....
Total Oomras	52	12,347	1,280
Dholeras		9,799	961
N. W. Provinces		949	.....
Rajputana		18	.....
Sind-Punjab	3,030	32,304	33,881
Broach	137	4,827	387
Coompta and Dharwar		4,349	7,334
Westerns-Northerns		3,542	9,571
Cocoanada			170
Tinnevelly and Cambodia		2,980	58
Total	3,239	71,115	53,642
Arrived by road to 16th October 1941		5,000	6,000

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES

F P Bales	1941-42	1940-41
Receipts to date 24-10-41	1228000	1404000
Receipts yesterday 24-10-41	16000	42000
Export to date 17-10-41	263000	243000
Stock at Ports 17-10-41	3261000	2936000
Stock at Interior Towns 17-10-41	2848000	2566000
Quantity in sight 17-10-41	3152000	3049000

COTTON PARITY

Broach A/M below New York May 849 cent points at exchange 331

Indian Stock Exchange

Bombay, October 25

The market tended to rule steady to strong although price fluctuations remained narrow. Tata Deferreds opened at 2085 and advanced upto 2095 but later receded to 2085 closing finally at 2090. Tata Ordinaries opened at 393 and finished at 394. Textiles opened firm at higher levels and prices were well maintained Bombay Dyeings after being quoted at 1260 stood finally at 1252-8. Indian Irons were listless around 32-4.

The following were the important quotations on the Exchange, to-day:—

Tata Deferreds (2085) 2085 95 85 90
Tata Ordinaries (393) 393 94 93 94

Tata Ordinary 394; Tata Deferred 2090; Indian Iron 32/4; Steel Corpn of Bengal 19/12; Bombay Dyeing 1252/8; Central India 370; Century 431/4; Gokak 228/2; Kohinoor 480; Simplex 152; Andhra Valley 1757/8; Tata Hydro 184/6; Tata Power 1707/8; Associated Cement 155/8; Belapur 230/10; Bombay Burma (old) 500.

GOVT. SECURITIES

Bombay, Oct. 25.

2 3/4 per cent 1948/52 Loan 97-15
3 1/2 per cent G P Notes 96 0
3 per cent 1951-54 Loan 99-13
3 per cent 1949-52 Loan 100-0
3 1/2 cent 1947/50 Loan 103 4
4 per cent 1960/70 Loan 110-9
4 per cent 1943 Bonds 103 14
3 per cent War Bonds 102 1
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 Loan 114-10

TAX FREE LOANS

5 per cent 1945/55 Loan 111-4
4 per cent 1959/63 Mysore 116-0
5 per cent 1955 Mysore 127-4

CORPORATION DEBENTURE

4 per cent B P T 1947 110-4
4 per cent M Deb 1947 110 4
5 per cent M Deb 1965 116-8
6 per cent M Deb 1954 129 0
6 per cent K P T 1956 130-0

Trend: Steady.

MONEY MARKET

Bombay, October 25

LONDON:—
Banks buying 90 days/St 1/6 1/4 Two months
Banks buying 90 days/St 1/6 9/32 Three months.
Banks buying 90 days/Sl 1/6 9/32 Four months.

B. C. RATES:
T T 1/5 15/16; D D 1/5 15/16
Banks selling T T 1/5 31/32; D D 1/5 31/32
Banks buying T T 1/6 1/32; D D 1/6 1/8

NEW YORK:—
Banks selling T T Rs 332 3/4; D D Rs. 332 3/4
Banks buying T T Rs 329 1/2; D D Rs. 328 1/2
Cross Rates Dol. 4 02 1/2 3 1/2

MONTREAL:—
Banks selling T T Rs. 302 1/2; D D Rs 302 1/2
Banks buying T T Rs 297 1/4; D D Rs 295 3/4
Cross Rates Dol. 4.03/47

JAVA:—
Banks selling T T Gld 55 3/4; D D Gld 56.
Banks buying T T Gld 57 1/2; D D Gld 57 1/2
Cross Rates Gld 7.58/62

JAPAN:—
Banks selling T T not quoting; D D not quoting
Banks buying T T not quoting; D D not quoting
Cross Rates Sh 1/2 1/2

BERNE:—
Banks selling T T Fcs 126 3/4; D D nil.
Banks buying T T Fcs 131 1/2; D D nil.
Cross Rates Fcs 17.30/40

STOCKHOLM:—
Banks selling T T K 123; D D K 123
Banks buying T T K 128; D D K 128
Cross Rates K 16 85/95

SINGAPORE:—
Banks selling T T Rs. 158; D D Rs. 158
Banks buying T T Rs. 155; D D Rs. 155
Cross Rates Sh 2/4 5/32 7/32

HONGKONG:—
Banks selling T T Rs 85 1/4; D D Rs 84 1/2
Banks buying T T Rs 81 1/2; D D Rs 81 1/2
Cross Rates Sh 1/3 1/32

SHANGHAI:—
Banks selling T T not quoting; D D not quoting
Banks buying T T not quoting D D not quoting
Cross Rates Sh 0-3 3/16

MEXICO:—
Banks selling T T Rs. 67.27; D D 66.27.
Banks buying T T Rs 63.04; D D Rs. 62.04
Cross Rates Pes. 19.5 21.5.

LISBON:—
Banks selling T T Esc 7.35 nom; D D Esc 7.35 nom.
Banks buying T T Esc 7 55; D D Esc 7.55
Cross Rate Esc 99.80, 100.20

NEW YORK:—
Cross Rate Dol. 4.03 1/2
Tone of Sterling Exchange: Steady.
Gold £8-8-0 Ready.
New York Silver 34 3/4
London Silver 23 1/2 Ready; 23 1/2 Forward.
London Discounts 3 months 1 1/16 per cent
London Discounts 6 months 1 1/8 per cent
Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.
Money:—Call unquoted
1 to 2 months 1/4 per cent.
3 to 6 months 1/2 per cent
9 months 3/4 per cent.
Tone:—Very easy.

London Stock Exchange

London, October 24

The Stock Exchange was narrowly irregular but quietly firm undertone was maintained Giltedged were steady at slightly lower levels but home rails were idle. Industrials were mostly steady with cable wireless firmer and Courtaulds ninepence higher at thirty-three shillings ninepence, whilst Stores and Tobaccos maintained earlier small gains. Oils rallied after early dullness, especially Canadian Mexican Eagles, but Kaffirs were quiet throughout and Foreign Bonds mostly inactive.

Wall Street slightly firmer

LINSEED AND WHEAT

Bombay, October 25

Linseed May		8 7	9
Wheat January		5 10	0
Wheat May		5 10	9

Physical Education

PRAISEWORTHY EFFORTS BY ARYA KREEDA MANDAL AT THANA

By J. C. MAITRA

Some time ago I had an occasion to pay a visit to the Arya Kreeda Mandal at Thana. I was very much impressed with the activities of this little institution. A small band of young men got together and started it about ten years ago. It has grown fairly well during this period. About 500 boys and girls—from midgets to adults—about 135 of them are girls, now share in its activities. Athletics play a prominent part in its scheme of things. Volley ball and basket-ball, as well as Indian games like Hututu, Khokho and Atya-Patya have their places too. Under the direction of trained experts—men and women trained at the Kandivli Institute—these boys and girls recreate themselves in one game or another as they feel inclined.

A NON-COMMUNAL INSTITUTION.

I was delighted to hear that the Institution was non-Communal. There was no restriction to caste or creed, race or colour, though the name seems to imply Aryan origin. As a matter of fact, boys and girls of all communities take active part in the games provided by the institution. That is as it should be. Sport does not recognise any religious distinction between members of the various communities. Nor does it countenance social differences in its ranks. All are one—belonging to the same community—in the eyes of sport. It is really commendable that the promoters of this institution have taken a broad view of things and are trying to inculcate the spirit of sport in its truest sense.

SERIOUS HANDICAPS

Like many other institutions of a similar nature, Arya Kreeda Mandal has been suffering under two serious handicaps. One is a full-sized play-ground and the other finance. I was somewhat relieved to hear that the mandal has now secured a plot of land which will be available for use shortly. Isn't it strange that a district town of the size and importance of Thana has no public park or play-ground worth the name? I wonder what the Municipal Conncillors and the townsmen have been doing all these years! Did they never feel the need of such appendages before? Every civilised people in the world know their importance and necessity and make provisions for them as best as they can.

IMPERATIVE NECESSITY

I thought a town like Thana would have half a dozen playgrounds if not more, in different localities. Evidently nobody has made serious efforts in this direction. It is one of the primary duties of the municipalities to provide play-grounds and parks for recreation. Those who neglected to do so are guilty of grave dereliction of public duty. It is due to this neglect that the health and physique of our people are at such a low level. The conscience of our public men needs to be roused towards this imperative necessity, so that it may be promptly removed. It is only when we have large numbers of play and recreation grounds strewn all over our cities, towns and villages that we shall be able to develop a healthy and strong nation.

DOG IN THE MANGER POLICY

In the City of Bombay and elsewhere in this Presidency, where play-grounds are available in certain numbers, there is another handicap for sportsmen. These are generally reserved for cricket. Even when cricket is not played, games like football and hockey have no chance thereon. This is a dog in the manger policy which deserves short-shift in the hands of all true sporsmen. Recently I wrote an article in the "Social Welfare" propagating the abolition of this "royal" game. The reasons are (1) that it is too costly for a poor country like India; (2) that it takes too long a time to arrive at a decision; (3) that it taxes the energy and strength of our underfed people beyond endurance; and (4) that it is restricted to only a few countries in the British Empire.

ABOLITION OF CRICKET

In view of the expensive nature of this game and the eagerness of our school and college authorities to support it to the utmost the Congress Ministry had almost banned it for the purpose of its grant-in-aid. However, the fact remains that cricket holds the supreme position in the domain of sport in this Presidency and is too selfish to allow other games with greater world appeal and which are much less exacting in money energy and time. As far as promotion of health and strength is concerned, it has very little to contribute, especially in the everrating climate of this country. With the prolongation of the duration of the competitive matches, it will be still more taxing in every way.

PLEA FOR FOOTBALL AND HOCKEY

It may be useless on my part to denounce this ultra-favourite game of this Presidency with all the best arguments in the world. As love is blind, lovers of cricket will continue to adore and worship it with all the fervour and zest at their command despite its serious shortcomings and dangerous potentialities. At the moment I will not quarrel with them. But I think I am perfectly justified in asking them to forsake their selfish and short-sighted policy and lend a hand of support and co-operation to other games like hockey and football. The arguments which I have levelled against cricket do not apply to them at all. On the other hand they give exercise and recreation to a larger number of people and in much shorter time, providing a more exciting and spectacular contest in the bargain.

FINANCIAL DIFFICULTY

To return to the Kreeda Mandal, the second difficulty I referred to was finance. That is a problem for every institution. But for deserving ones, it has to be solved. If the leading citizens of Thana make up their minds, I have not the least doubt that this institution will be placed on a firm footing ere long. No institution can financially prosper with the support of its active members only—more so, when they are all young people. Therefore it devolves upon the elders to extend their unstinted help, support and guidance to them. It is an irony of fate that we have philanthropists in our midst who would easily donate a few lakhs for hospitals charitable dispensaries and "pinjrapoles." But when it comes to the question of donating a few thousands for a sporting institution they shrink. There is a prevailing notion that by giving succour to the sick and the aged, people get an easy passage to heaven. They do not unfortunately realise that by contributing to the healthy development of the nation they might bring the heaven on earth.

GOVERNMENT'S SHARE OF BLAME

The Government is to be blamed the most in this respect. It is their primary duty to see to the physical welfare of the people. They are, perhaps, too busy giving them law and order to think of such petty subjects as physical well-being of the nation. Then they might well ask, where is the money. To maintain the costliest administration in the world and such other luxuries, the small revenue of the country is swallowed up. For nation-building purposes, money is always scarce. Until India has full and complete charge of her national resources it will be impossible adequately to tackle the gigantic problem of giving health to the huge population of 40 crores. To expect the British bureaucracy in India to do so would be like crying for the moon.

MINISTER FOR SPORT

In the Annual Number of the "Social Welfare" I have made a suggestion that when the Congress comes into power again they should have a minister for sport in the provincial as well as the Central administrations of the country. The question of physical regeneration of our people must be tackled on a national scale. No tinkering with it will do any good. I have pointed out on many an occasion in these columns that most of the leading countries of Europe, the United States of America and Japan were spending tons of money every year to revitalise their people. Official and non-official bodies were set up to handle the problem in a most careful and efficient manner. Only those who were thoroughly conversant with the science and technique of physical education were entrusted with the task of training the people in its methods.

INDIA'S OBJECTIVE

It may be true that the Governments of the Eastern and Western countries did all this with an ulterior motive. The present conflagration in Europe and elsewhere gives us an idea of what they were striving for. India can never have such an object before her. Physical domination of other countries and peoples has never been her objective. It is extremely unlikely that it will be so in the future. Anyway we may leave it out of count. A nation has to be healthy and strong first before it can even think of conquering and subjugating its neighbours. It may also be remembered that mere physical strength can do little against a well-armed nation in the modern sense. I cannot visualise a day in the near future when India will be able to arm herself in the manner—the gigantic scale in which some of the leading nations of the world have done to-day.

GREAT STUMBLING BLOCKS

It will serve us no useful purpose to consider this question from a military standpoint. Our objective is to make India a healthy and strong nation so that it can enjoy the fruits of life heartily. We should direct all our energy and attention for the attainment of this object. These are many sporting bodies and physical culture institutes in different parts of the country which are making praiseworthy efforts to promote their cults. But in the absense of substantial help from the Government and the public they are unable to advance rapidly. The general poverty of our people and their colossal ignorance are also a graet stumbling block in the path of their progress. Who but a national Government can remove these obstacles and make an all-embracing movement possible?

A COLLEGE AT POONA?

It is extremely gratifying to hear that the Maharshtra Vyayam Mandal of Poona has acquired a large plot of land in that city for starting a College of Physical Education. News has it that the Government of Bombay has promised a grant of Rs. 50,000 towards its establishment. I earnestly hope that the scheme will materialise ere long. There is a tremendous need for trained experts and instructors everywhere. Without the assistance and guidance of such men and women, it is impossible to obtain the best results. Therefore, the sooner the College is started the better for the province and the country. I hope the Maharashtra Vyayam Mandal which has been rendering excellent service in the cause of physical education in Maharashtra will succeed in its efforts to establish the College at an early date. I trust it will not restrict its curriculum to Indian games alone.

CHEAP CREDIT TO FIGHT RURAL INDEBTEDNESS

S. S. Hasan On Functions Of Co-operative Movement

LUCKNOW, Oct. 25.

The chief function of the co-operative movement was described as strengthening, "the financial position of the peasantry and in providing for them facilities of cheap credit and efficient marketing" by S. S. Hasan, Registrar of Co-operative Societies U. P. when he addressed a meeting of Managing Directors of District Co-operative Banks at Allahabad recently.

Mr. Hasan added that the time was propitious for launching a well-planned offensive against rural indebtedness, as the debt legislation and the tenancy legislation had improved the status of the villager, while the war has afforded opportunities for development on a permanent basis of cottage industries and thus contribute to the well-being of the villager.—A. P.

Kamala Nehru Hospital

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 25.

The Managing Committee of the Board of Trustees of the Kamala Nehru Memorial Hospital met yesterday in Anand Bhawan. The members present were Dr. Jivraj Mehta, Mr. Narielwala, Mrs. Goshiben Captain. Mrs. Vijayalakshmi Pandit and Mr. Ladli Prasad Zubshi.

The Committee it is believed, discussed the Hospital budget and other matters connected with the working of the Hospital. The meeting will be concluded to-day—A. P.

"Cheery Child"

FOR NEW MEMBERS

Dear Dada,

Please send me full particulars and enrolment form of Balkan-ji-Bari—The All-India Children's Association, immediately.

NAME IN FULL.....

ADDRESS.....

.....

.....

AGE.....BOY OR GIRL.....

DATE OF NEXT BIRTHDAY.....

Write in BLOCK Letters VERY neatly please and post this form to DADA—"Gulistan,"—Khar, Bombay, enclosing nine pies stamps to cover postage.

"Brave Baby"

My dear Sisters & Brothers,

I thank all those sisters and brothers who very kindly remembered to write to me loving letters and to send to me beautiful greeting cards, conveying to me best wishes on the auspicious days of Divali and Idd I take this opportunity to reciprocate the same feelings to them and to wish them the best of health and happiness always!

* * *

Prize Winners

I received such a big lot of entries for the last prize competition! Perhaps because it was so easy! You see, the Judge had therefore rather to be very careful to scrutinise the entries—to see that he should not misjudge anybody's efforts. He has asked me to announce that prizes worth one rupee each have been sent to the following: (1) Sis. Shakuntala Rane, (2) Sis. Monijeh Dalal, (3) Sis. Nalini Jhaveri, (4) Bro. Ahmad Sultan, (5) Bro. Albert Soares and (6) Bro. Sirish Mehta. They are requested kindly to acknowledge receipt of the prizes.

Also copies of the November 1941 issue, as Consolation prizes, will be sent to the following:—1. Sis. Nalini Bantwal, 2. Bro. Jibon Banerjee, 3. Sis. M. Slinita, 4. Sis. K. Sukanya Bai, 5. Bro. Chandrakant Bhatteka, 6. Sis. Usha Mhaisalkar, 7. Bro. Rajendra Kumar Pandit, 8. Bro. V. Narayanan, 9. Bro. V. Sivan, 10. Bro. Ganesh Kulkarni, 11. Sis. Shashikale Karnik, 12. Bro. R. M. Dhareshwar, 13. Bro. Idan Gehani, 14. Sis. Peroj Ardeshir, 15. Bro. Ganpat Shanbhag, 16. Bro. Manubhai Painter, 17. Sis. Prabhamani Iyengar, 18. Sis. Rajalakshmy Anandan, 19. Bro. Radheshyam Seksaria, 20. Bro. Laxman Ajgaonkar, 21. Sis. Mira Kasbekar, 22. Bro. Shantaram Chandragiri, 23. Bro. Ratan Lal Bisra, 24. Bro. Raghu Medhekar, 25. Bro. Waman Pandit, 26. Bro. Simon Judah, 27. Sis. Bhickoo Audhyarnjina, 28. Sis. Kusum Gupta, 29. Bro. P. V. Kamath, 30. Bro. B. J. Desai, 31. Bro. Hukumatmal Naraindas, 32. Bro. Padmakar Sable, 33. Bro. V. K. Kulkarni, 34. Bro. Rashid Ahmad Khan Chandhan, 35. Bro. B. G. Narayen Iyengar, and 36. Sis. Gunvanti Hansraj Khatan.

As the next Sunday will be the first one of the new month, a prize competition, as usual, will appear in the "Corner" of that day's issue. Please be on the lookout!

"On the Eve of Diwali"

(Photo by Vasant Phatak.)

* * *

Calcutta Balkan-ji-Bari

Under the auspices of the Calcutta Balkan-ji-Bari, a Takli demonstration and Khadi exhibition were arranged at "Gulistan", 8/1, Chowringhee Lane, on October 2, in connection with the Gandhi Jayanti celebration. Shri Jeramdas Kripalani presided over the function, which was attended by a large number of children and their parents.

Bro Lachhman, Shri Topandas Satrandas, Shri Ghumanmal Khemlani, Shrimati Ruki Jhangiani, Shrimati Ganga Bhavnani, Shrimati Sati Hira, Shrimati Kikloo Behu and Shri Pritam Das took active part in the function, and Shri Jeramdas Kripalani made a very interesting speech.

Children collected about Rs. 44, on the occasion, and sent that sum to Mahatma Gandhi as an humble offering from the Balkan-ji-Bari. Almost every one purchased something or the other at the Khadi Exhibition, and thus those who did not wear khadi before made a beginning on the day.

* * *

Question Of Witnesses

Teacher: You still say that you are innocent though six witnesses, your own class mates, saw you stealing the book?

Boy: Sir, I could produce all the remaining twenty-six boys of our class and also the rest of the school boys, numbering about six hundred, who did not see me doing so!

All Good Wishes from
Your loving,
Dada

Children at Khar Adrash Bal Mandir celebrated the Gandhi Jayanti by spinning on charkhas. Sardar Prithvi Singh presided on the occasion.

At the Annual Day celebrations at Calcutta, Acharya P. C. Ray presided. By his side is Shri P. K. Kripalani, Secretary of the Calcutta Balkan-ji-Bari.

Solve This Problem Before Marriage

Says REGINE

Dear Regine: I am a young man of twenty-seven and in love with a girl of twenty. She is very devoted to her widowed mother and a little sister who is partially crippled. She is their sole support. I want to marry her and she says the only way she will consent is if I allow her mother and sister to live with us. Now I am not unwilling to help them, but I don't think my salary will carry the freight. And it also seems to me as if we are starting out with two strikes against us, by living with other people right from the start. On the other hand, my girl says her family is her problem and she has to solve it, or else not marry. Have you any idea as to a solution? I am almost frantic.

CLEAR BUGS.

Both Must Work

As a rule I don't recommend that a wife continue working after marriage. But to my mind, yours is the case that proves the opposite to the rule. For if your wife continue working, she can get a housekeeper to help her mother to care for the sick little sister....and manage the house also.

I think your solution lies in persuading your future inlaws to take a small apartment, and then make out a budget with your wife as to just how much will be needed to care for them. Your wife's earnings can be applied there and the rest spent on herself. You are most certainly in a spot....a situation, as it were. And I agree with your wife that the problem must be solved before she marries.

An Artist Wife

My wife is of an artistic nature, being highly creative. Although I love her dearly, there are times when I think I will not be able to stand the ups and downs of her temperament.

Sometimes she is charming and sweet and in love with me for three or four weeks at a stretch; at other times she won't even speak to me . . . . . seems to hate me, and avoids me like the devil does Holy water.

She is very, very clever . . . . but when she gets in one of her moods, heaven itself is at a loss to know what to do.

I have threatened to divorce her, but, remembering how she always snaps back into her place, I try to keep calm and simply avoid conversation. But she doesn't. She is a perfect hell cat. She is cross, disagreeable, nags or stops speaking and looks at me as though I were the dirt beneath her feet. What can I do to cure her?

JUST PLAIN BILL.

Well, Bill, the trouble started when you married the girl. You should know, as should all men, that creative people are either wildly happy or gloomy and morose. And the more creative they are, the harder they are to live with. That is why two artists rarely have a successful marriage unless they both understand each other's temperament. and make allowances.

You are evidently a business man, trying to get along....and somehow you got yourself tied to a flamingo instead of to a nice little brown hen. Now flamingos are very attractive in zoos, but they don't work out in barnyards. And your wife evidently feels her position and rails against it.

She Might Bite

Of course you can divorce her for incompatibility. And that is about all you can do. For I doubt very much whether you will be able to change her temperament by any special tactics.

This species of humanity is very keen, and aware. And she would know at once that you were practising some sort of politics with her and resent it. So it's no good to tell you to go out and stay away for a few days....for even if she came after you....three weeks later she would be on the rampage again. This type does not learn.

And it would be of no use to treat her as Petruccio did Katherine in The Taming of the Shrew ....for she would probably bite and scratch and kick and hate you more thoroughly than you though it possible for a woman to hate a man.

If you love her....you'll have to keep her as she is and remember that Jesus also had a cross to bear. And if you don't love her, I would suggest you exchange your exotic lady for someone of a more domestic nature.

All colourful women have temperament and also tempers. They are very delicate mechanisms and are generally bored or disillusioned with the imperfections of life. They long for perfection....and not finding it, storm and weep.

All you can do is to walk out ....or stay put. And if you do the latter, keep out of her way as much as possible. You have undoubtedly known much pleasure with her. Such women are capable of giving great delight. Therefore, you must pay for it when she is almost unfit to live with.

Keep on loving her.....and maybe some day, all the bleak and black moments will end for ever. You probably will have to wait until the coffin in which she lies is shut tight. But, c'est la vie.

(Released by "The Bell Syndicate, Inc.")

A PAGE FOR WOMEN

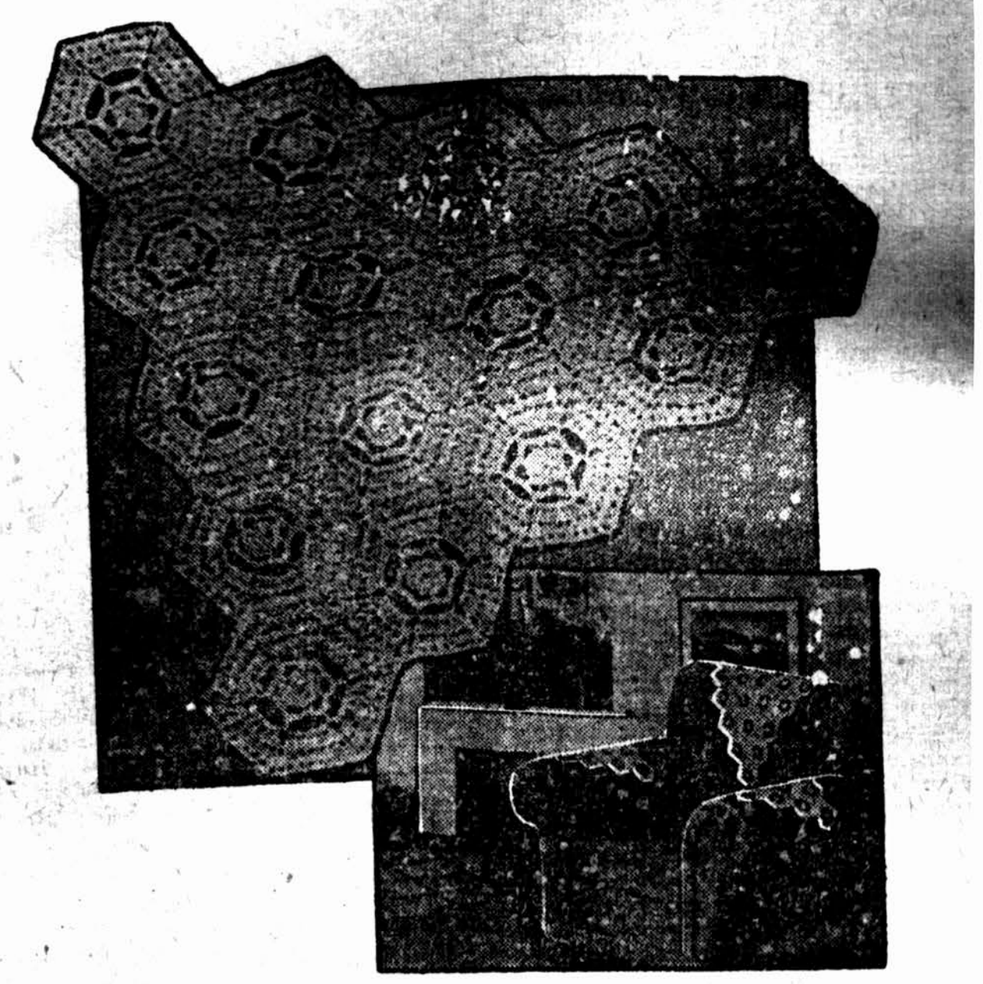
Miss SATI MIRCHANDANI, Bar-at-Law, who topped the polls in the recent Sind Bar Council elections.

A smooth, unblemished face, with skin as soft and beautiful as the skin on her body . . . this is every woman's dream. Daggett & Ramsdell Perfect Vanishing Cream makes that dream come true by protecting the face from the ravages of sun, wind, rain, and dust, just as clothing safeguards the body. This wonderful cream also hides tiny skin blemishes, and makes powder and rouge go on smoother and stay fresh longer. For DEEP-PORE CLEANSING use Daggett & Ramsdell Perfect Cold Cream.

D103

DAGGETT & RAMSDELL
BEAUTY CREAMS AND LOTIONS

PRACTICAL AND SIMPLE CHAIR SET



MAKE your chair set of knitting-and-crochet cotton, which will wear a lifetime. It will be a pleasure to make this unusually graceful triangular set as you will be astonished to see how quickly you can finish one. The head piece measures about 17 by 15 inches, and the arm pieces measure about 14 by 12 inches each.

(Copyright).

Ornaments Worth Rs. 50,000/-

Being Given Away

"NATIONAL NEW GOLD", our immortal invention and truly the 8th wonder of the world, no longer requires an introduction. It is already well-known throughout India, and has been unanimously praised by the public and the Press, as being the only one chemical Gold **THAT NEVER TARNISHES**, and from which most fashionable and delicate ornaments can be prepared.

To popularise further our **"NATIONAL NEW GOLD"**, we have decided to give away, for the time being, a set of samples comprising of 3 tolas of **NATIONAL NEW GOLD**, 2 pairs of fancy bangles, 2 pairs of ear-rings, 2 finger-rings, all of the most attractive designs, along with illustrated catalogue, to those who apply now, before the concession is withdrawn.

NATIONAL NEW GOLD WORKS, Section 247

Post Box No. 126, DELHI.

CHILDREN AND THE FACTS OF LIFE

By Z. A. B.

"The time has gone past when there should be any kind of reserve between men and women in discussing these subjects." — Archbishop of York.

"We must remember that our knowledge of sex is quite incomplete. Our ignorance in sex matters is abysmal."—Dr. Rosenan.

A great physician and surgeon has rightly remarked that "education without bodily health is a mockery." And, therefore, it is that medical inspection has recently been introduced in some schools in India. Again, free meals—for example in Baroda — swimming baths, organised games and other helps to health and strength are also being gradually introduced in certain institutions. All these things go to show that people, teachers and parents have now realised that physical health and mental vigour for the growing children are of the utmost necessity if they are to take their rightful place among the civilised nations of the world.

But there is one vital thing for which practically nothing has been done up till now. And it is the teaching of the facts of life to children. The present state of affairs, to put it in the mildest possible form, is most unsatisfactory. Many lives are wrecked at the very outset. Every teacher who has lived with children, can bear testimony to the great havoc the habit of self-abuse, for instance, is causing among the rank and file of young children. Further, according to Biggs, "one-fifth of adult population suffers from venereal diseases." Surely ignorance is at the root of this evil. And is the time not yet ripe enough to move in the matter and do something for the children who are to become the citizens of tomorrow?

There is no doubt—and every one will be ready to believe it—that there are crores of children who live in complete bliss of children. They cannot be depended upon in the critical periods of their adolescence, for they are not armed with the armoury of knowledge. Besides, there is no certainty that they will always remain immune from the effect of the street gossip or of mingling with their less fortunate associates who are bound to disclose to them what information they have picked up from various unreliable and degraded sources. Even supposing that they succeed in crossing the "Red Sea" of their life without any serious menace to themselves, what remedial measures must be adopted for those really unfortunate children? Nobody can deny that there are youths who have thoroughly spoiled themselves by sowing wild cats in their young days or by taking recourse to fatal pleasures. Such boys are found in every nationality and in every clime and country. Dr. Shoffield, Sir Baden Powell and others have openly admitted that even English boys are found to be victims of one pernicious habit or the other. But the consoling feature there is that through the untiring efforts of the Scout Movement, Y.M.C.A, Child Study Association and other philanthropic bodies the manhood of England is saved by the imparting of useful knowledge on the subject to the children at the right time. No such thing has ever been done in schools in India, either by the teachers or by the parents or by any philanthropic body, and the children are thus left to their own meagre resources to cope with the danger. And in very many cases they fall blindly into the snares and pitfalls of temptation—the only result of the inaccurate, distorted and very mischievous knowledge of the facts of life. Can we conscientiously shut our eyes to this state of affairs as it stands to day in the country? My past experience as a teacher has convinced me that the children must be taught. The questions with regard to this teaching are three, and they are as follows:

(1) Who should teach it?

(2) At what age should it be taught? and

(3) How should it be taught?

Now as to the first point, the parents, naturally speaking, are the most suitable persons. But this is only the ideal state which we should aspire to achieve Here in this country where the evils of early marriage—now removed to a great extent by the Sarda Act—rob the children of the joys of innocence diverting their minds to occupations fit to be attended to only at a much later date, where the benefits of education have not reached one and all, where the wrong notions of superiority and modesty divide the parents from their children and where nationalism is still in its infancy, it is futile to expect from most of the Indian parents that they would be able to guide their children in matters relating to life. Only a few do think it worth their while to provide good environments for their children, to look after their health and to guide them like a friend, during the most perilous journey of their life. Moreover, many Indian parents who want that their children should be taught the facts of life find it inconvenient or hard to discharge this duty themselves on account of the reserve which they naturally feel. So, failing this, the school teachers or clinics should deal with the subject in such a way as to excite wonder, a sense of deep religious reverence in the goodness of Divine purpose in giving mankind the faculty to reproduce creatures after his own likeness. Different teachers will adopt different methods, of course, but what I must insist upon is that the children should be taught this subject either in homes or in school-rooms or through Purity Leagues and that they should never be allowed to learn this in filthy places. And when this is done we shall see that not only the venereal diseases will be substantially decreased, but our boys and girls will have robust bodies and strong mental faculties and will be adequately prepared to take part in the great struggle for existence. It is worth mentioning that healthy living depends to a very large extent on healthy sex life.

As regards age, no time limit can be fixed. An observant teacher will come to know when his boys and girls need guidance in that respect. Age varies with every individual. Hence nothing can be said definitely. But 12 to 18 may be taken as the most suitable time to convey information to children.

The third and the most difficult question is how they should be taught. Some think that it should be taught in classes like other subjects while others maintain that private conversations, singly or in groups, should take place. I am against the first suggestion on the ground that there is every likelihood of that subject degenerating into a mere routine work. Moreover, "the sublime mysteries of motherhood" will lose all their dignity and charm and the boys will-be "vulgarised". The second course is the only one that can be adopted with advantage. In Bombay some of the learned doctors who are conducting the "Marriage Hygiene" are doing wonderful work by conveying useful information in sex matters. But their scope of work is essentially limited. But similar "classes" can be safely held in various languages in various places for different groups of boys and girls at a nominal fee by doctors or by other suitable persons knowing their job. The noble purpose of tackling this vast and important problem, however, can only be achieved if in the words of Dr. Mary Scharlieb, "the parents (and the teachers) of the nation make up their minds that their children shall be taught accurately, adequately and decently, something of the structure and functions of their own bodies and that they should learn in time their responsibility for keeping those bodies clean, healthy and in good repair."

A DAPPER, little man applied for a separation order to be made out against his wife on the ground of cruelty. When asked by the magistrate if he could prove his case he replied, meekly:—

"One night I dreamt I won £20,000, and the following morning my wife nearly killed me for not putting it in the bank before I woke up."

The spectator sports dress sketched at right is of white oxford crepe, with tied belt and convertible neckline, trimmed in contrasting stitching.

By PRUNELLA WOOD

Into the life of every well-dressed woman should come one perfect white dress. It should be simple, so that she can wear it to a picnic or slip into it for a drive in the country. It should be washable, so that she may have it always fresh during the sultry Summer days. It should be perfectly tailored and beautifully fitted, so that she won't look carelessly dressed. It should be comfortable, cool and immaculate. Easy to look at, easy to wear—that's the perfect white dress.

Locate These "Men of Words"

1	M	E	N							
2		M	E	N						
3			M	E	N					
4				M	E	N				
5					M	E	N			
6						M	E	N		
7							M	E	N	
8								M	E	N

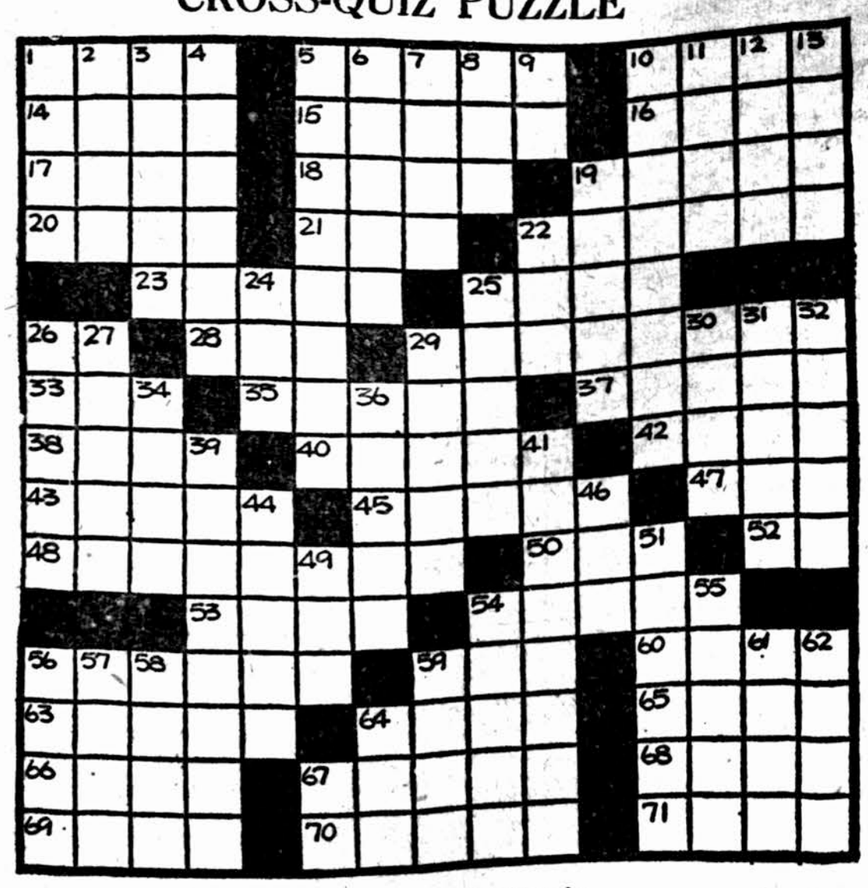
TRANSFORM each of the "men" above into a word of 10 letters by filling the blank spaces with the proper letters. A clue to each word is given in the following rhymes:

1. Those who are thus we can't believe;
   Their tricky aim is to deceive.
2. If we find, when we dissect it,
   A statement's false, this will correct it.
3. Of these we're sure of only three;
   Some claim a fourth one there must be.
4. Nagging one makes him depressed.
   This spurs us on to do our best.
5. This word describes enormous size,
   Applied to buildings or to lies.
6. A thing when strange, mysterious,
   We usually define it thus.
7. This to a covering is applied,
   It's often tough as elephant's hide.
8. We often call them by this name,
   When the land they spring from is the same.

A	C	I	P
C	A	H	A
U	X	O	L
Q	A	R	A
O	M	A	N
L	C	H	T
I	A	L	A
T	E	A	Z

YOU may "know your onions," but how about flowers? This maze of letters will test your knowledge along that line. By making certain moves from square to square in any direction, you can spell out the names of five flowers.

CROSS-QUIZ PUZZLE



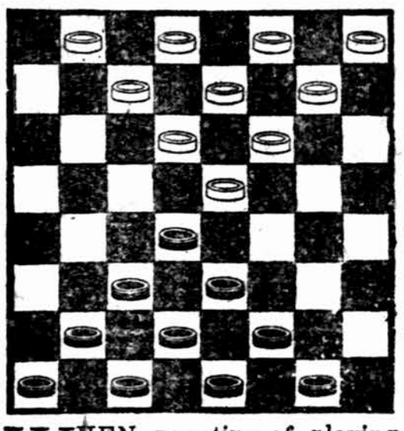
HORIZONTAL

1—Subterfuge
5—Who commanded the Second German Army in World War I?
10—Stiffly proper
14—Knot
15—Positive voltaic pole
16—Rend asunder
17—Ardor
18—Current
19—Who was the betrayer of Christ?
20—Prepare for publication
21—Decay
22—Province in North Italy
23—What French sculptor created "The Hand of God"?
25—Mentally sound
26—Bachelor or Laws (abbr.)
28—Fish eggs
29—Granted by patent
33—Atmosphere
35—Handle
37—Balance
38—Astral body
40—Who was the wife of Abraham?
42—Way out
43—Smooth and even
45—Prongs
47—Cyprinoid fish
48—Hermits
50—Child's napkin
52—Syllable denoting hesitation
53—Level
54—Mistake
56—Tiller of the soil
59—Keel-billed cuckoo
60—Something lent
63—Street urchins
64—Toward the mouth
65—Masculine name
66—Repetition
67—Who is the heroine of Lewis Carroll's famous fantasy?
68—Erect
69—Pitcher
70—Seasons
71—On which mountain was Pelion piled by giants who wished to see Olympus?

VERTICAL

1—Dirk
2—Retain
3—What trader published an important "History of the American Indians" in 1775?
4—Conch
5—Obstacles
6—Federation
7—Large storeroom
8—Lyric poem
9—Personal pronoun
10—Discretion
11—Be conveyed
12—What Russian czar was surnamed "The Terrible"?
13—Tableland
19—What naval commander captured the British warships "Drake" and "Serapis" during the American Revolution?
22—Carpet for wiping feet
24—Speck
25—Lucifer
26—In what Swiss city was the Bank of International Settlements located before the war?
27—Metric measure
29—Where is the famous Arc de Triomphe located?
30—Automobile for hire
31—Slur over
32—Restrain
34—Rant
36—Consumed
39—Recall
41—What islands off the west coast of Scotland are also known as the Western Isles?
44—Exists
46—Title of respect
49—Prefix: three
51—Spanish love dance
54—Make into law
55—Parts in a play
56—Passage money
57—In a row
58—Price
59—Accessory seed covering
61—Wine vessels
62—Who is the heroine of Ibsen's "Doll's House"?
64—Palm leaf
67—Like

CHECKER POINT



WHEN you tire of playing the ordinary game of checkers, try playing a few games of "Checker Point."

Ten checkers of each color are placed in the form of "points" on the board, as above.

The checkers are moved forward and jumped exactly as in the familiar game, but no checker jumped is removed from the board.

The object of the game is for each participant to get all of his checkers in the position of his adversary's full "point" when the game opened. The player who first succeeds in doing this wins.

FOR SOLUTIONS SEE PAGE 30

MAGIC SQUARES

1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16

THIS puzzle is intended for those who are expert at the great game of juggling figures. The problem is to rearrange the numbers so that when each row of figures is added horizontally, vertically and diagonally, the total will be 34.

AN AMERICAN NEWSLETTER

Japan's Reported "Startling Proposal"

(By George Holman.)

Col. Knox, the Naval Secretary, has won for himself the reputation of being the most outspoken among his Cabinet colleagues. Whenever he made a speech, there could be no discussion about what he meant with this or that phrase. Col. Knox says what he means, and means what he says.

He did not show any restraint when he gave the American public his opinion of the Neutrality Act, and since then every child in this country knows that the revision of the Act is on Government's mind.

He made anoher speech on October 1. After declaring that Nazism would be defeated without doubt, he went on: "That we shall proceed from one measure to another until we have taken adequate steps to bring defeat to the legions of Hitler and his satellites Italy and Japan again, I have no doubt."

For many weeks past mentionnig of Japan had been taboo in official utterances. Unhesitatingly, Col. Knox threw the precarious word at the heads of menbers of the Bar Association gathered for their annual Convention at Indianapolis. This incident can have but one meaning: any chance of the deadlocked negotiations between the United States and Japan being revived or leading to a successful conclusion has disappeared.

Nobody will feel the worse for it. Quite opposite may be the case. Friends of President Roosevelt have asked again and again: "If we are so proud of supporting the enemies of Hitler, why then this hush-hush business with Tokyo, an Axis partner? Why no diplomatic recognition of the Free French movement? Why do we still have an Ambassador at Vichy? Why do we send oil to General Franco?"

Alastair Cooke, the well-known American commentator, wittily headed one of his recent articles "Mr. Deeds and Mr. Words."

It is now possible to draw a fairly accurate picture of what has been going on behind the scenes of the Tokyo-Washington talks. After his return from the Atlantic Confreence, President Roosevelt, anxious to avoid war in the Pacific and prevent Japan from attacking Russia, made an offer to Japan unfreezing Japanese assets and lifting the trade embargoes on the condition that Japan withdraws from Indo-China. Japan replied with a somewhat startling suggestion. It proposed a standstill in the armament at Singapore, the Dutch East Indies, Australia and the Philippines; it requested the intervention of America to achieve a Sino-Japanese peace settlement.

* * *

The Japanese reply left little ground whereon to build any sort of Pacific settlement. Yet the negotiations continued. Followed the dispatch of a personal message by Prince Konoye, the Japanese Prime Minister, to President Roosevelt which, as now everybody seems agreed, contained an invitation to a Pacific meeting with the President after the model of the Atlantic Conference. It seems that President answered neither in the affirmative nor in the negative, but let it be known that, in his opinion, any such meeting should rather crown a settlement than initiate it.

During the last few weeks it transpired that the negotiations had reached a deadlock. Japanese conditions for the settlement of the Chinese "incident"—the control of Chinese treaty ports and

(Continued On Page 30)

A GHOST COMES TO TOWN

(Continued From Page 1)

refused to enter into one of them for sheer fear of falling off from so precarious a perch.

Cages?

One feature of Girgaum naturally struck him immediately. "What are those huge cage like structures with rows and rows of cage like things arranged both sideways and skyward" he asked me.

"We call them chawls" I said. "They are not cages. Human beings live in them."

De Castro was surprised. "Why are they built like that"? he asked me. "Well, it is more profitable that way. Chawls bring in a lot of money. They are better investment than auy other type of buildings in Bombay."

"But how do men live there? And do many people live like that?" he asked me, in great distress.

"The preponderant majority of people live in chawls" I told him. "Eighty out of every 100 citizens of Bombay live in them. As for how they live, it is a long, long story; but they manage—that is all to it."

De Casrto was equally amazed at the trains. How a 'row of boxes' could move so fast over parallel lines, he could not understand. I explained to him the mysteries of electric power. I proudly pointed out how raindrops on their way back to the sea had been harnessed to produce a mysterious power which could do all kinds of odd jobs, more effectively and economically than human beings could.

I do not know if I was growing too eloquent, in an attempt to impress De Castro. Suddenly he pointed his finger to a group of three gaunt, wiry men, trying desperately to pull a hand cart heaped high with heavy bundles of bamboos. One man had strapped across his body a rope attached to the cart and was pulling it in front with all his might while two barefooted men were trying to push it from behind. Though they were straining their utmost, they made but slow progress and every now and then they stopped to wipe off the pouring sweat.

"What is that?" De Castro asked me.

"Well, that is a common sight in Bombay" I said. "They are taking that load somewhere."

"What are they paid?"

"Depends on the distance. If they are taking the load a couple of miles they might each get four annas."

"What will be the cost of the electrical power needed to convey that load over that distance," De Castro asked.

I was completely taken aback. De Castro had caught me cleverly. As I looked at him in surprise, I saw him looking slyly at me; but he discreetly turned away from me "Well, it might cost one anna, perhaps," I said quite honestly And thereafter, I was careful whenevevr I spoke of modern achievements.

"Foot-Wash"

After a couple of hours, spent amidst the distracting maze of Girgaum, De Castro developed a nostalgia for green fields and cool breezes. "Take me to the Foot-Wash", he said. That word baffled me for a while. "Don't you know the Foot-Wash, Pai-Dhuni" he explained.

I knew immediately. "You mean Pydhonie" I said. 'I'll take you there." And I took him where he wanted.'

On the way, in response to my questions, he gave me an idea of the kind of people that lived on this island during his time and the mode of their lives. Firstly, there were about a dozen Portuguese 'Cassados' or married settlers. These were the landed gentry, who lived by collecting rent on land and the duty of 'Bandastal' or a tax upon the right to distil liquor from palm juice. Next in importance were the Indo-Portuguese, people of mixed descent who contributed soldiers and clerks. The largest number of people were the dark, thick and broad-nosed, dolicocephalic people of Dravidian origin known to us as the Kolis. Most of these lived by agriculture or by fishing. Particularly at Mazagaon was a prosperous fishing village, which flourished by selling fish to the Portuguese rulers of Bassein.

Salvation And Spices!

Owing to the policy pursued b the Portuguese, most of the original population had been converted to Christianity. Vasco de Gama the great navigator who first "discovered" India, had clearly defined their policy. "We come to seek Christians and spices" he had said and, unlike the British who came to India exclusively in search of cheap pepper, the Portuguese laid greater importance on souls to save than spices to sell. They had pursued this policy so vigorously that, barring a few Prabhus and Hindu "Scrivains" or clerks, most of the higher class Hindus, had kept away from Bombay. But there were a goes number of them as also many Muslim moors at Mahim. Only one Parsi trader, Dorabji Nanabhai, was known to live in Bombay. De Castro remembered Nanabhai well enough and he thought there were a few more Parsis in Bombay. Agriculture, fishing, tapping and distilling liquor and some trade completed the activities of the island.

The poor people walked, or rode in bullock-carts which were also used for carrying loads and the "burra sahibs" and "bibis" of the day carried about their Sahibship and Bibiship in palkies.

On my part, I found it no easy task to convey a picture of the manysided life of the people of Bombay. However, I told him of the "dudh bhayya" who went round early in the morning and woke people up, the breadman with his basket slung across his back, distributing the 'daily bread' from house to house, the shrill voiced and fleet-footed newspaper boys who thrust morning papers at your window, the thousands and thousands of worker who early in the morning travelled, precariously hanging on to the foot-boards of crowded trains like so many berries, the clerks sweating and running coatless to reach the office before the boss turned in, the lawyers, the doctors, the pedlars, hawkers, labourers, taxi-wallas, the ghariwallas and the panwallas. I described the long eventless monotony of their life, regulated by the factory whistle or the office-clock which is always set fast in the morning but managed to slow down again by evening.

I had scarce half finished my story, when we arrived at the famous Foot-Wash. At the time when D Castro lived in this mortal world the sea rushed in at a great breach which existed where the Hornby Vellard which now holds it in check. From this breach as well as two minor breaches the sea poured in at high tide, turning into swamps the present areas of Tardeo and Kamatipura. From here the rising waters rushed out along the present Pydhonie and emptied themselves into the harbour at Oomer-khari (now Umerkhadi) or the Fig Tree Creek. At Pydhonie was a shady haunt where the waters gurgled about a clear, sandy pool at which the traveller going from one village to another, washed his hot and tired feet and tarried a while to rest. Therefore this spot came to be called 'Pai-Dhuni' or the Foot Wash.

Who Is Antonio?

Here, where but three hundred years ago, was a sylvan woodland of tali palms, whistling causurina the juicy, black jambool and the luscious mango, there now exist unnumbered dark and dingy abodes running along either sides of narrow, dirty, winding lanes arranged in a violent, planless, incoherent, zigzaggery. And at the very spot, perhaps, where stood the refreshing Foot-Wash, there is now reared to view, the sombre grim facade of a Police station.

The sight was not such as to cheer De Castro. He looked pale and wan and uncertain where to turn and what to do. He was obviously regretting his resolve to survey the life of Bombay. "Cheer up Antonio," I said growing affectionate.

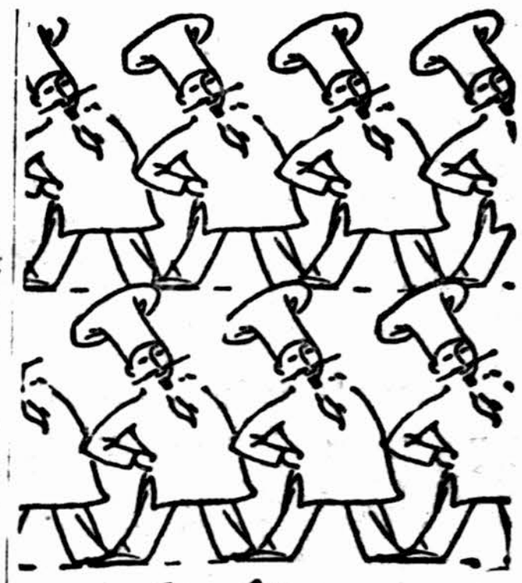
* * *

"Hey, who is Antonio?" and I felt somebody prodding me in the ribs. I opened by sleepy eyes and found my friend smiling down at me.

"It must be due to the October heat" I said. "I was just reading about Antonio de Mello de Castro when I must have dozed off. I fancied that I met him and was talking to him."

"De Castro? A scurvy fellow he was", said my friend.

He had formed his judgment on the basis of the accounts given by British historians. I do not know if the judgment is right or wrong but I was quite happy to have spent some time in the company of Antonio de Mello de Castro, the clear-eyed Portuguese Viceroy who had fooled the British expeditionary force sent to occupy Bombay—although it was only in the world of fancy.



An Army of VARIETIES BRITANNIA Biscuits

B-F3

NEW INDIA

Assurance Company, Limited.

(India's Largest General Insurance Co.)

THREE CONSIDERATIONS GENERALLY WEIGH WITH A PERSON DESIRING TO INSURE HIS LIFE.

They Are:

(1) STABILITY of the Company;

(2) SOUND MANAGEMENT and

(3) POLICY CONDITIONS and BONUS CAPACITY.

●

The "NEW INDIA" can Safely claim to Satisfy all these requirements.

●

Write or call for Prospectus and feel convinced.

HEAD OFFICE:
Esplanade Road,
Fort, BOMBAY.

MORE PRECIOUS THAN GOLD!

(Continued from Page 8)

But not for long. Suddenly we heard the words "Jai Gurudev!" .....someone was pushing people aside and making a way for himself,.....and in a moment by the side of my grandfather

"My son! My son!" brust out the old man again in agony when he saw the Sadhu.

The 'bairagi' seated himself on the ground next to my grandfather, gently raised the sleeping figure of my uncle and laid it on his own lap, and felt the boy's pulse.

"Water", he said "please bring some water and a small cup."

From out of the satchel slung over his shoulder he took a quantity of some green herb, pressed the juice out of it into a cup, diluted it with some water, and forced it down my uncle's throat. The boy groaned, turned to a side, and after a while opened his eyes.

"That smell, father" he said in a low tone, "that horrid smell!"

The old ascetic wiped the boy's forehead, beaded with perspiration and stroked his curly hair He gently lifted him up and made him sit on his lap.

"Old man," he said addressing my grandfather, "here is something more precious than the gold you have been after, all your life!" He looked into my uncle's face and smiled.

"But" he continued "what will you give me in return?"

"Anything, holy man," mumbled my grandfather amid his tears of gratitude. "I would give you anything for having saved my boy's life!"

"It is nothing that will profit me" said the Sadhu "only your promise never again to meddle with gold-making".

No stroke of lightning fell more suddenly or with more fatal effect on any human being than these words of the Sadhu on my grandfather's ears. He stared at the ascetic for a moment as if he had forgotten his speech. A groan of deep-felt agony escaped his lips, as he tried to wipe the tears that were trickling down his faded face.

"Holy one," he said, "I would give anything for my darling child. You have my promise."

The Sadhu smiled. He clapsed my grandfather's hands and said, looking into his face, "Old man may God give you joy all your life for you have learnt the truth—'Love knows no sacrifice too great to offer!".....

And then the Sadhu departed.

A FILM actor and his wife were seated in a secluded corner of their club. The wife had a tongue like a shrew and was berating her husband in no uncertain terms.

Unnoticed by her, a party of acquaintances approached within earshot, just as she delivered herself of this: "You mean skunk! Of all the slimy snakes I think you're the worst. You're just a cheap skate!"

Noticing the people who had just arrived the husband, who deserves a medical for tact said: "Quite right, dear, and what else did you say to him?"

SCIENCE NOTES

Air Raids Help Experiments!

BY G. B. LAL
International News Service Science Editor

NEW YORK, (By Mail.)—Britain's air raid shelters are being turned into great laboratories for the development of new methods of preventing and curing mental disorders, it was learned recently from a British Psychological Association's report.

Distinguished British psychologists have recognized that the civilians herded in the shelters during aerial bombardment by the Germans are wonderful subjects for psychological investigations.

As Prof. R. J. Bartlett, of King's College, London, explains:

"With the same people nightly in the same shelters, subjected to events varying from boredom to the horrors of an inferno, laboratory conditions are provided for the testing of certain psychological theories."

"INSTINCTS" AND "VOLUNTARY CONTROL."

Particularly important are the theories concerning the relative importance of human activities directed by "instincts," inborn tendencies, and by "voluntary control," a grown-up person's deliberate actions.

According to Prof. Bartlett, and his colleagues in Britain, the behaviour of human beings in crowds, small or large, cannot be foretold from the study of man as an isolated individual.

For understanding what the people will do, or not do, under conditions of air raids a scientific psychology of crowd behaviour is sorely needed; no such science worth mentioning has hitherto been developed.

The British psychologists severely criticize the "official" explanation of civilians' behaviour in terms of "morale."

Says Prof. Bartlett:

"Some people become functionally disabled under air bombardment. Such disability is a serious reality, and has nothing whatever to do with morals—with high or low morale."

Under air bombardment, "concussion blasts," that is air waves, break open blood vessels inside the brain, it was found in many cases. From the point of view of mental symptoms, those who suffer from explosion effects, without being wounded are worse than those wounded.

NERVOUS STRAIN.

Persons in whose body blood sugar is low, at the time of bombardment, develop uncontrollable signs of fear. Anemia, that is efficiency of red blood cells, and insufficiency of oxygen in the body, also increase the fear reaction.

In fear, the adrenal glands become active. Their hormone is useful to stimulate soldiers in battle to fight or to run; but in the case of civilians the same hormone causes greater nervous strain.

Some of the worst cases of anxiety and hysteria were among very strong men, who had family troubles.

These studies are opening a new avenue for a psychological preparedness of the civilians through scientific methods, rather than through propaganda of "morale."

STAR FLASHES

by CHARLES BRUNO

CHARLES BRUNO 6/16
JACK MULHALL
HAS BEEN AT THE TOP IN PICTURES AND SLID TO OBSCURITY THREE TIMES.' "JOY OF LIVING", HIS 1000TH FILM, MARKS HIS FOURTH ATTEMPT TO COME BACK.
RICHARD DIX
SPENT A WEEK TAKING ACTING LESSONS FROM A DOG.' TO PORTRAY REALISTICALLY A BLIND MAN IN "BLIND ALIBI", HE FIRST WALKED THE STREETS BLINDFOLDED..... LED BY A TRAINED POLICE DOG.
300
COISES.'
A "HEAVY" IN HOLLYWOOD IS A VILLAIN.... NOT AN OVERWEIGHT PERSON.

An American Newsletter

(Continued from Page 28)

four northern provinces of China and the maintenance of military garrisons in other parts of the country—were not acceptable to Washington, which refused to recognise Japan's special status in East Asia and insisted on the reintroduction of the open door principle.

Last hopes were pinned on the return of Japan's Minister in Washington, Mr. Wakasugi, from Tokyo with new instructions. Until the very last days both Tokyo and Washington showed themselves anxious to avoid any occurrences which might poison the atmosphere: the President asked Senator Dies to postpone his investigations into possible Japanese espionage in the Panama Canal zone; Tokyo decreed that the anniversary of the Tripartite Pact should be celebrated on tiptoes.

It now seems that Col. Knox's drastic remark signals to the American public that the negotiations have definitely collapsed.

PUZZLE SOLUTIONS

Whiz Quiz: 1. Star Spangled Banner, America, God Bless America, Ballard for Americans, etc.; 2. Kettle drums; 3. Clavichord; 4. Gilbert & Sullivan; 5. Piano, organ, harp; 6. Sidewalks of New York; 7. George Gershwin; 8. The Music Goes 'Round and 'Round; 9. Oscar Levant; 10. Violin, viola, cello, bass viol; 11. Raymond Scott; 12. The theme of an operetta is generally a comedy, while that of an opera is tragedy; 13. John Barbirolli; 14. Andre Kostelanetz; 15. Aaron Copeland, Roy Harris, Roger Sessions; 16. a. slow; b. loud; c. soft; d. character placed on staff to determine pitch; e. flourish of notes or chords; f. instrumental composition of three or four movements; 17. Haydn; 18. Mickey Rooney and Don Budge; 19. a. La Boheme; b. I. Pagliacci; c. Tannhäuser; 20. Our Love, Moon Love; 21. Sousaphone; 22. Piccolo; 23. Basskettle; 24. Diamond Horseshoe of the Metropolitan, New York; 25. Toscanini, noted for his fabulous musical memory.

Flowers: Acacia, azalea, phlox, quamoclit, amaranth.

Magic Square: The numbers are arranged horizontally as follows: first row—1, 15, 14, 4; second row—12, 6, 7, 9; third row—8, 10, 11, 5; fourth row—13, 3, 2, 16.

Men of Words: 1. Mendacious; 2. Emendation; 3. Dimensions; 4. Commending; 5. Monumental; 6. Phenomenon; 7. Integument; 8. Countrymen.

DO YOU KNOW?
1—The only way you can catch malaria is through the bite of a mosquito.
2—Malarial mosquitoes are sometimes found in communities where they do not normally breed.
FLIT
Danger!
Mosquitoes bring malaria
Do not expose the health of your family to the danger and annoyance of mosquitoes. Spray Flit. Flit is sure death to mosquitoes, flies, bugs and other insects because its killing power has been thoroughly tested and is unexcelled.
Flit spray will not stain.
BEWARE OF SUBSTITUTES! They are often worthless—sometimes even dangerous—and frequently waste your money. Flit is sold only in the sealed yellow tin with the soldier and black band.
FLIT
Kills
Flies
Mosquitoes
Cockroaches
Bugs
Moths
Ants
Flit spray will not stain
Kill mosquitoes with
FLIT
If the soldier is not on the tin, it is not Flit 402
Sole Distributors:—Herbertsons, Ltd., Bombay & Calcutta.

DR. B. N. DESAI, L. M. & S. HYDROCELE SPECIALIST.
Wadifalia, SURAT.
WITHOUT OPERATION
Cures HYDROCELE at one sitting in 10 minutes from 1st to 6th every month in Sardar Griha Hotel Crawford Market, Bombay.
Details with certificates can be had on sending 3 annas stamps.

LAUGH AWAY YOUR BLUES

Daughter: "I've left John, Dad, and come home to you and Mum."

Father: "Good lass, you're just in time. Your mother's gone back to your grandma."

AT dinner a French airman, serving with a squadron of the R.A.F., was placed opposite a pilot officer whose knowledge of French isn't exactly one of his strong points. As the two faced each other, the Frenchman bowed and said: "Bon appetit."

Taking this to be a self-introduction, the R.A.F. man replied: "Ramsbottom"

Afterwards his friends chivvied him about the incident.

"Our guest was wishing you "Good appetite.' " they explained. "You should have said the same in return."

The Englishman vowed not to repeat his mistake.

The next evening, when the Frenchman appeared at table he at once greeted him with the words: "Bon appetit."

To the delight of the mess, the Frenchman gave his usual courteous bow and gravely answered: "Ramsbottom".

* * *

THE psychologist explained how easy it was to judge a man's character from his clothes.

"Socks show a man's temperament very clearly, they tell whether he is generous or avaricious, nervous or phlegmatic", he announced.

"They also keep his feet warm", muttered an unbeliever.

* * *

AN old lady out shopping saw a queue and from force of habit attached herself to it. After a quarter of an hour, having made very little progress, she asked her neighbour what they were queueing up for.

"Blood transfusion," was the reply.

* * *

"WHAT'S the matter with Charles? Got lumbago or spinal curvature or something?"

"No; he has to walk that way to fit some shirts his wife made for him."

LAUGHING THROUGH THE BLITZKRIEG

An old soldier was telling his story. "So," he said, "we started out from Wipers....."

"Ypres", said the old lady.

Well, as I was saying, we started out from Wipers....."

"Ypres," said the old lady.

"We set off, as I say, from Wipers....."

"Ypres", said the old lady.

"Cor, you ain't 'alf got 'iccups," said the soldier.

* * * * * *

A newly-appointed subaltern was talking to a major in the camp when two Aussies ambled past with their hands in their pockets.

"They didn't salute us, sir", said the sub.

"That's all right young man," said the major. "Didn't you notice they walked round us? We're lucky. In the last war they used to knock us over."

* * * * * *

The crew of a trawler had been so successful in shooting up German dive-bombers that an officer was sent from the War Office to ask the skipper for a detailed report on his methods.

Here, according to Lord Mottistone, who told the story as a true one at a meeting, is what the skipper told him:

"I call out, 'George!' and George says, 'Ay, ay, sir.' Then I say, 'Aeroplane reported, George'. George says, 'Ay, ay, sir.' Then I say, 'Shoot the blighter.' He says, 'Ay, ay, sir.'

"And then George shoots him."

THE works welfare committee had decided to found a band, and those wishing to join were instructed to complete a form, giving name, department, and instrument preferred and deocsit in a box at the lodge. In due course the welfare official collected the forms and, after classifying them, went to interview the blacksmith.

"I see you would like to join the band, and would prefer a cornet," he said. "Have you any particular qualifications?"

"No", said the blacksmith, 'but I'd like to learn, and I could put in a good bit of practice."

"The funny thing is", said the official, "that I have forty names here, and you are the only one who wants to play the cornet. All the others have asked for the big drum."

"Well, don't spoil your hand for me", said the blacksmith. "Just give me a drum as well!'

* * *

THE minister of the Old Kirk asked a fisherman if he knew the First Commandment.

"Aye, out that's a teaser", said the fisherman.

"Well, do you, know the Second Commandment?" asked the minister.

"You've got me again", replied the fisherman; "but can you tell me this—how many hooks are on my fishing line?"

The minister was unable to answer.

"Well, minister," said the fisherman, "it's like this: every man tae his trade."

* * *

A SOLDIER on the march felt something in his boot. His toe became painful and he was limping badly by the time he got back to camp.

He took off his boot and sock to bathe his blistered foot and found lodged in the toe of the sock a pellet of paper, on which was written: "God bless the soldier who wears these socks!"

A WEALTHY old man with a weakness for gambling called his children round his bedside.

"You must all promise me", he said, "never to touch a card. Above all, I would warn you against playing baccarat. It is a game which will cost you a fortune, waste your time, ruin your health. Do you all promise never to play baccarat?"

"Yes father!" in chorus

"And remember—if you do play, always take the bank!"

* * *

THE bus conductor handed back the shilling to the woman passenger.

"This coin is no good", he told her. "It's spurious."

"Ridiculouos!" she said, examining the coin. "Why, it's dated 1921. It would have been noticed before this if it had been bad."

* * *

"DO you believe in heredity?"

"Most certainly I do. That's how I came into all my money."

He: "I suppose you couldn't tell a lie?"

She: "Oh yes I can. Immediately you open your mouth."

Golfer in the Rough: "I've hit it hard enough but I can't get it out."

Caddie: "Strength ain't no good in this game, sir. Wot you want is intellec'."

A YOUNG magazine editor of New York took a trip to California and happened upon Hollywood.

He was invited to a party, and decided to put off his usual reserve and diffidence and enter fully into the spirit of the occasion. He devoted his attention throughout the evening to a young actress.

"I will be wild," he determined. "I will be rowdy. I will behave with all the abandon for which Hollywood is famous."

He did his best, but suddenly, as he was playing the 'role' to the limit of his capacity, the young woman broke down and wept.

The editor asked the cause of her distress, and, with tears in her eyes she looked up and said: "I've been here almost a year now and you're the first fellow that's behaved to me like a gentleman."

* * *

FOR his gallantry a Scottish soldier was given a decoration. A week or so later a pal asked him:—

"And what does the wife think of your medal, Sandy?"

"She doesna ken yet", was the reply. "It's no' my turn to write."

* * *

AS the woman was climbing aboard the bus she turned to wave farewell to her friend.

"Good-bye, dear!" she called. "I'll be with you again soon."

"Sooner than you think, lady", said the conductor, firmly. "We're full up!"

* * *

"WELL, when does the fun start?" said the prisoner, after he had spent a day in jail.

"What fun?" asked the warder. "There's no fun here."

"Well, I'm blowed!" gasped the prisoner. "And the judge distinctly told me that I was coming here for the time of my life."

The Bombay Samachar

A GUJERATI DAILY NEWSPAPER PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING

Single Copy One Anna

For Rates of Advertisements and Subscription apply to the Manager, "The Bombay Samachar", Red House, Parsee Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE LAST PAGE

Conducted by "CHRONICLERS"

Have you been to "Meet John Doe"?

After Mr. Deeds and Mr. Smith, John Doe is Frank Capra's latest creation. Note that he is not a "Mister". He is the common man!

This is not a Cinema Page but we cannot help adverting to film topics so frequently, for after all everyone likes to talk about films. And when a film like "Meet John Doe" comes along, hardly an apology is necessary.

★

An Indian John Doe!

But we do not propose to give you a review of the film. We only wish to tell you that the criticism heard in certain circles that the plot is improbable is not legitimate because a case very much similar to that of John Doe occurred right here in Bombay not very long ago. Part of the story is known to everybody and part of it—the sequel—is being told now for the first time.

It happened this way. An up-country youth—unemployed, homeless, starving, desperate—got fed-up with life. He planned suicide. And, to make his protest against life and civilization original and spectacular, he jumped into the lion's cage in the Victoria Garden. But, fortunately, it turned out to be the lion's fast day (or maybe the Doctor had advised him to avoid non-vegetarian diet) and the youth was taken out alive by the keepers of the Zoo.

★

Front-Page Story

Next day the would-be suicide was produced in court. It was here that a local journalist came to hear his poignant story, got him out on bail, fed him and gave him shelter and clothes—and got the exclusive story of the young man's life. It was duly front-paged and created quite a sensation.

A few days later the aforesaid journalist received a call from the agent of a well-known mill-owner and philanthropist who wished to take the unfortunate youth under his care.

But there the story of this John Doe of India abruptly ends. Indian capitalists being not so shrewd as their American counterparts perhaps it did not occur to someone that political capital could be made out of a poor would-be suicide.

In "Meet John Doe", however, the suicide plan is a fake—boosted for purposes of building up a newspaper's circulation.

And we have had a similar case, too.

★

Another Fake Suicide

In the early days of a certain local Sunday paper, a sensational anonymous article appeared on its editorial page, flambuoyantly headlined: "WHY I HAVE DECIDED TO COMMIT SUICIDE". It was a scathing indictment of society and civilization and Government, by an embittered victim of unemployment who, in sheer desperation, had decided to end his life.

The article was written by a well-fed and highly-paid local columnist who must have had to use a lot of imagination to put in the feelings and emotions of a starving vagrant!

★

And Mr. Shantaram

An Indian parallel may be found in the career of V. Shantaram, the noted Prabhat director, who is in the news, having succeeded Alexander Shaw as Film Adviser to the Government of India.

Like Frank Capra, he too has risen to his present eminence from humble beginnings.

He was a stage-hand, stage actor (and "actress", too, because he sometimes played female roles!), odd job-man in the studio, film actor, camera man's assistant, cutter, editor and assistant director, before he was given a chance to direct and soon became one of India's foremost directors.

CAPRA—From a newspaper hawker he rose to be Hollywood's leading director!

First hand knowledge of life in the raw has helped him, as it has helped Capra, to put humanity in his pictures like "Dharmatma", "Unexpected" "Admi" and "Padosi".

★

Welles, Welles!

Welles is a familiar name. There is H. G. writer of fantasies, encyclopaedic tomes on history and political satires. Then there is the "terrific" Orson, the "*enfant terrible*' of the screen, otherwise known as "Citizen Kane."

But, more important than either of these though not so well-known to the lay public, is Sumner Welles, the United States Under-Secretary of State. According to "Time", Welles, and not the "grave, saintly" Cordell Hull, is "the chief administrative officer of United States foreign police". Now that the destiny of the war is coming to depend more and more on the foreign policy of United States, Welles occupies one of the key-positions in the world.

★

Tailored To His Work

This is how "Time" describes him:—

"Sumner Welles is naturally fitted to his work, tailored to it as accurately as his clothes are tailored to him. He has a firm hold on every one of the diplomatic virtues; he is absolutely precise, imperturbable, accurate, honest, sophisticated, thorough, cultured travelled, financially established.

"He has, too, all the best minor diplomatic attributes: he is glacially distinguished, is one of the few U. S. men who can carry a stick with assurance is a linguist of idiomatic excellence, never forgets names."

★

Distrusts Japanese

Welles who has been in diplomatic service ever since he graduated from Harvard quarter of a century ago. His first job was in Tokyo. "In two years, in Japan he conceived an abiding distrust and dislike of the Japanese, and in 24 years has seen no reason to change his views."

This is important to remember in the present crisis when U. S.—Japan relations are becoming increasingly strained.

★

His Wife's Testimony

Talking about U. S.—Japan relations, one is naturally reminded of the latest Cabinet reshuffle in Japan. (We have stopped counting these Tokyo Cabinet reshuffles).

The new Premier, General Eiki Tojo is rather an uncertain quantity. Not much is known about him except that he is an out-and-out Army man. Even Gunther's "Inside Asia" contains only this brief (but significant!) reference to him: "In December 1938 General Tojo forecast probable war with Soviet Union and said Japan must be able to fight with China and Russia at the same time."

But we are indebted to a news-agency for this interesting bit about Premier Tojo:—

His wife once described him that "he is extremely kind to the weak. He never scolds. His only hobby is to read the biographies of great men."

★

War—And Women's Silk Stockings

Turning to a more attractive topic, we learn that American women who are reputed to possess the shapeliest legs in the world will now have to go without silk stockings. Imports of raw-silk from Japan have been stopped and the available stocks have been taken over by the Government, solely to be used for military use (powder bags and parachutes).

Fashion experts are worried about the problem. But the English women have already shown the way out of the stockingless crisis. They are painting their bare legs with 'stocking colour'!

★

"The Last Laugh"

This time it is literally so. A silent film of that name, starring Emil Jannings, produced in Germany in 1925 was recently revived in some British cinemas and provoked the wrath of some ultra-patriots.

Jānte Hain!

(Here are the answers to questions appearing on page 1.).

1. **Milton, in "Paradise Lost."**
2. **Spanish Fascists with a programme similar to that of Italian Fascism who co-operated with General Franco in the Civil War but were put down in 1938 when they showed signs of social radicalism.**
3. **(a) Abridgment of Gossudarstvennoye Polititcheskoye Upravlyeniye, the Soviet secret political police, (b) General Post Office, (c) Industrial Workers of the World, a radical movement of American Labour, (d) International Labour Office, and (e) Sturm-Abteilung, the Nazi storm-troops.**
4. **"The Birth Of A Baby."**
5. **Because there is no railway station named "Hollywood."**

★

Meet Mr. Capra

You remember "It Happened One Night", "Mr. Deed Goes To Town" and "Lost Horizon". You could not possibly have forgotten so recent a hit as "Mr. Smith Goes To Washington". And, of course, you have seen "Meet John Doe".

But have you discovered any common feature in all these films? Yes, you have. They all have good, wholesome laugh-getting comedy—plus something more! That 'something' may be described as 'humanity', 'good fellowship', 'neighbourliness' or what you will.

The secret lies in the personality of the man who has directed all these pictures—Frank Capra. And the secret of Frank Capra's personality lies in his amazing career.

He began his life in the slums of New York and he worked his way through school and college selling newspapers. He entered motion picture business in a humble capacity and worked his way up. He was a mechanic, prop boy, assistant director, actor, cutter, gagman—and finally director. It was thus that he acquired that humanity—and insight into human character—which characterise his pictures.

SIX SNAP SHOTS

THE PALM AND THE PLANE

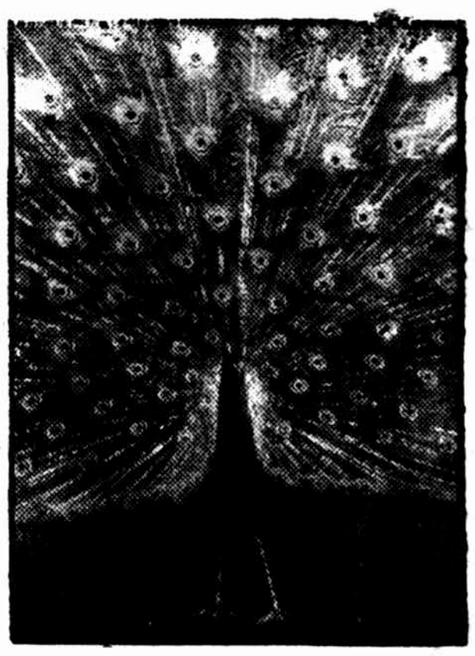
B. F. Ferreira.

GOOD-BYE TO MONSOON!

V. K. Vakil.

White sail

White feathers



All The Colours!

B. F. Ferreira.

Man!

Posed by Mr. Balsekar,
Photo: D. D. Barot.

Digitized with financial assistance from the
Government of Maharashtra
on 21 April, 2017

Regd. No. B. 1065 October 26, 1941

'Nature's Cure'

For All Wasting Diseases

After illness, and in all cases of convalescence, build up your strength with COD LIVER OIL.

DR. DE JONGH'S

LIGHT BROWN

COD LIVER OIL

is a preparation which can be relied upon to give the most uniform and satisfactory results. Dr. De Jongh's Cod Liver Oil is prepared from the finest Norwegian Oils in such a manner that Vitamins A and D, together with all the other valuable constituents are retained to the fullest extent. Dr. De Jongh's Cod Liver Oil has, for upwards of 90 years, been highly recommended by the leading Medical Authorities in the treatment of

CONSUMPTION

BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA,
CHRONIC COUGHS AND COLDS
DISEASES OF THROAT & CHEST
INFANTILE AND ALL

WASTING DISEASES

LIGHT BROWN COD LIVER OIL
DOCTOR LOUIS DE JONGH
ANSAR, HARFORD & Co LTD
182 GRAYS INN ROAD. LONDON
IMPERIAL MEASURE
½ Pints Rs 3-4

Dr. De Jongh's Cod Liver Oil is sold only in Imperial Half-Pint and Pint Bottles bearing Dr. De Jongh's signature.

Obtainable at all the principal Chemists and Stores.

Proprietors:
ANSAR, HARFORD & CO., LTD.,
182, Gray's Inn Rd.,
London, W.C. 1.

Printed and Published for the Bombay Chronicle Co., Ltd., by KESARINATH RAMKRISHA GANDRE, at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, Fort, Bombay.